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NOTES BY THE WAY.

Livingston County Stock Farm-The Shorthorn Herd of Mr. Wm. Ball of Hamburg-Feeding Cattle and Sheep as Breeding Stock-What His Experience

On Thursday of last week that terribly slow train between Pontiac and Jackson over a branch of the Grand Trunk, took as to the village of Hamburg, Livingston Co., and within a short walk of Mr. Wm. Ball's farm. It was the second time we had ever visited this farm, and the first time was three years ago. Since then important improvements have been made by Mr. Ball in both his farm and buildings. His residence has been rebuilt, and is now a handsome farm house sufficiently large to accommodate his many friends, surrounded by a fine lawn and handsome shrubbery. His barns have also been added to. In company with Mr. Ball we had drive over the farm, and a chance to admire the many fine views from various points. The fences and lanes showed that their owner was naturally neat and careful, and liked to have things tidy around him. Plowing was going forward, and a heavy coat of manure was being turned under for the benefit of the spring crops. Mr. Ball said he was never afraid of putting on too much manure, and a man was following the plow to rake it into the furrow 80 as to get it all covered. Here is where one great benefit from stock raising comes in, and one too often forgotten. This is a farm of rather light soil in some portions, whose fertility is not only maintained but increased from year to year by the large amount of stock carried, and its well cul tivated fields and fine pastures are a standing and irrefutable argument in favor of mixed husbandry. There is one point we noted that is worthy of attention of other stockmen in the State, and that is the clean condition of the yards surrounding the barns and stables. Of course the quality of the soil assists somewhat, but the tidiness of the yards showed that they had inelligent care. In this respect the farm is a a model one, and it must be very beneficial to the stock during the season when they are necessarily confined to them. In the feeding yards Mr. Ball's method is to feed his corn-stalks whole, and let the cattle pick them over at their leisure. All the hay left in their mangers is taken out and placed in the yards also, and he finds that a great deal that is left uneaten n the manger is consumed in the yard during the day. While the corn-stalks are not eaten so clean as if cut up, he considers that the hard stalks left and work-

After traveling over the farm, a visit was made to the sheep barns to look over the large flock. Sheep have always been kept on this farm, and its rolling surface seems to be peculiarly adapted to them. The flock, some 285 in all, is now under the care of Mr. Ball's son Irwin, whom he has associated with himself in his stock business. Irwin is a graduate of the Agricultural College, and we are pleased see him start out in a business where the opportunities he has had at that institution may be made available. He has oats. had entire charge of the flock the past season, and its condition is the best recommendation the young man could have

ed over into the manure are not wasted,

while the cattle enjoy picking them over

and always have a dry bed to lie down

on when so disposed. In reply to a ques-

tion, Mr. Ball said that feeding breeding

stock was a different matter from feeding

for beef. He wanted his cattle to have

plenty of air and exercise, and believed

that close housing and heavy feeding

would never result in the breeding of

healthy stock. He was not afraid to feed

well enough to keep his stock in good

shape, as his experience had been that

they did best when so kept. He had

tried both ways upon both cattle and

sheep, and he favored generous feeding

as to the wisdom of the methods he has pursued with them. He has as fine a party of lambs as we have seen this season. The flock is being culled so as to represent only two or three lines of blood, and the breeding ewes trace largely to the Stickney flock. These ewes have been mostly bred to Star Bismark 504, by Burwell's Bismark 104, dam by one of Frank Barton's rams, giving a combination of Atwood and Robinson blood, the former predominating largely. Two or three other young rams have been tested the past season, and one of Bismark's lambs has done well. An Atwood ram by Frank Barton's Standard has also been used on a few ewes, and will be tested further. He is a half brother and very similar in appearance to Black Jack, who sheared the big fleece at the New York shearing the past week. The flock will hereafter be bred in few families, and crosses will be those whose breeding will not antagonize the lines of blood now in the flock. Mr. Ball said it was not Atwood, or Stickney or Rich blood with him, but the best sheep, and he proposed using either that would give him the best results.

But what we most wanted to see was

the herd of Shorthorns which has made Mr. Ball's name known over this and many other States, and carried off so many blue ribbons at State and district fairs. We found the herd in good shape, a number of the cows with calves at their side, all looking thrifty and vigorous. We found that Mr. Ball had culled out his herd so as retain only three families, namely, Rose of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary. The breeding herd contains nine Rose of Sharons, six Phyllises, and 19 Youny Marys. This gives 34 females in all, uniting some of the most popular strains of blood known to Shorthorn breeders. The Rose of Sharons are divided into two branches, one from the Abe Renick herd, and the other from the herd of Mr. James Hall of Paris, Ky. The Young Marys represent the Flat Creek branch of that family, where the top crosses have all been of the highest type of Bates bulls, and the breeding of Mr. Redmond of Kentucky, who kept them closely in line. On these cows have been used until last fall the Duke of Crow Farm 38322, by Airdrie of Ashwood 54834, out of 1st Rose of Crow Farm (Vol. 19) by Geneva Duke 19841, tracing direct to imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere (1706), as high bred a Rose of Sharon as there is in the country. Most of the young stock are by him, and never has Mr. Ball had a handsomer lot of young things in every respect than he can now show visitors. His bull calves are all of the Rose of Sharon and Phyllis families excite of every lover of good cattle. But he has three or four heifers there that met our ideas of good Shorthorns in every respect. One them, a red and white, Mr. Ball said was by W. E. Boyden's Cruikshank bull Commander-in. Chief, out of Beck Taylor, and is a daisy;

Mr. Ball has selected a young bull to head his herd hereafter, whose breeding is very fine. He is called Renick Wild Eyes, was sired by Geneva Wild Eyes 8637, by 4th Duke of Geneva, out of imp. Roguish Eyes by 2nd Earl of Walton (19672); 4th Duke of Geneva (30958) was by Baron of Oxford (28371), out of 7th Duchess of Thornedale. The dam of Renick Wild Eves is 19th Rose of Sycamore, bred by Van Meter & Hamilton, of Kentucky, sired by 4th Duke of Sharon (6431 Kentucky Record), out of Mayflower 7th, by Airdrie 3d 13320, both of Abe Renick's breeding, tracing direct to imp. Rose of Sharon, by Belvedere (1706), and thence to Favorite (252), Foljambe (263), and Hubback (319). This bull is of straight Bates breeding, and has the blood of the best families of that renowned preeder. He is red in color, with some white marks, and is so well backed up that e must prove a good one.

but perhaps the choice of the young

things was a deep red heifer by Duke of

Crow Farm, which equals the best we

have seen anywhere, both in make up and

handling. When she walks into the show

ring there will be trouble for her competi-

The breeding and condition of this fine nerd shows how rapidly our Michigan breeders are coming to the front. They have made a greater improvement in the past eight years than in the twenty-five receding, and there is no use now of gong to the herds of Kentucky and Illinois when high bred and meritorious Shorthorns are wanted. They are to be had right at home, at lower prices, and equal to any in the Union in true merit.

LAST week, while in Springfield, Ohio, a representative of the FARMER was shown reports from the principal wheat growing States, received by a manufacturing company from their agents in the different States. From these it appears that the wheat crop in most of the States is in poor condition. Michigan was the only State in which a good crop was promised Indiana, Chio, Illinois and Pennsylvania reports were particularly bad, in some instances stating that the farmers were plowing up their wheat and sowing to

Henry Keeler, of North Branch, made 1,006 pounds of maple sugar and 20 gallons of sirup from the 2nd to the 20th of April.



Jo Gavin 564, Bred and Owned by Dewey & Stewart, Owosso, Mich.

THE NEW YORK STATE SHEEP- by different parties, and two or three BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

nnual Shearing Under its Auspices at the New York Breeders.

Sheep-Breeders' Association was held on 33 lbs. 3 ozs.; all at public shearings. Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, on the fair grounds at Canandaigua. The shearing was a little to one side of the sheep-breeding center of the State, and this, in connection with bad weather, cut down the number of sheep shorn and exhibited, as well as the number of visitors present. Upon the whole, however, the shearing was a good one, and the record is the best made by any State this year. The number of sheep on exhibition comprised 80 head, of which 31 were shorn. The heaviest ram's fleece was from the ram Black Jack, bred by Frank Barton of Vermont, and entered by Messrs, Peter and Geo. F. Martin of West Rush, N. Y. His fleece was 40 lbs. 10 ozs. The heaviest ewe's fleece was from M. L. Taft 226, two years old, owned by Mr. Taft, which sheared 23 lbs. of good wool with a staple 21 inches in length. The record will prove interesting to our Michigan breeders as showing what those of other States are doing in this day of depression and low prices in both sheep and wool.

Taking the exhibition as a whole it was very creditable one. Mr. S. B. Lusk, of Batavia, showed his stock ram Favor. (Gage 228), by Clark's Moses out of an Atwood ewe. He is a large sheep, with the make up and appearance of A. D. Taylor's Golden Rod, exhibited at the Jackson shearing.

J. S. Beecher, of Livonia, showed seven head-three rams named respectively Jumbo (which sheared the second largest fleece). Blaine and Livingston, and four ewes, two of them two years old and two three years old.

J. H. Earll of Skaneateles, showed three we lambs, of Atwood blood, with very fine fleeces.

Capt. Davis Cossitt, of Onondaga, had four two year old ewes, with splendid leeces, and the one sheared gave 19 lbs. 11 ozs. of wool of high quality.

Mr. Geo. D. Wyckoff of Fleming, had a yearling ram and two yearling ewes, all of Atwood blood, one ewe by Clark's Luck and the other by Model, a son of Clark's Moses.

H. Tryon of same place, had a yearling ram by Clark's Luck, dam by Clark's 119, now owned by G. W. Stuart of this State. Messrs. Peter and George F. Martin, of West Rush, showed two rams, two and three years old, both bred by Frank Barton of Vermont, the two years old sired by Standard [860], and the other by Vici (1059). One sheared the heaviest fleece, and the other the heaviest in the two

year old class. W. J. Tyler, of South Byron, had five head, a yearling ram, two ewes two years old, and two yearling ewes, all by Dakota [580], a ram bred by C. R. Jones of Hubpardton, Vt. Mr. Tyler has succeeded in growing a class of wool which has only one objectionable feature-it is too good for the average buyer to ever pay him its true value. It is long stapled, fine styled, and very even.

The Ray Brothers of Honeoye, N. Y., had three rams, Towando [315], Kaiser [1057], and Dudley, a yearling. Towardo s by Bismark [307], out of a dam by Young Kearsage [308]; Kaiser is by Prince Bismark [506], dam by Custer [603]. Dudley is also by Prince Bismark. Ray Bros. & Mariner showed Prince

Bismark [596], now five years old. He is by Bismark [307], dam by Richmond [111], grand dam by Fearless [90]. He was bred by the Ray Bros., and is one of the best known rams in Western New any ram, consisting of eight rams owned and will appear shortly.

M. L. Taft, of West Bloomfield, had two rams, one Iroquois by Prince Bis-Canandaigua—A Grand Record Made by mark, and the other by Harlowe, six two year old ewes, and three yearling ewes, by Iroquois. This ram's first fleece was The annual shearing of the New York 21 lbs. 3 ozs.; second, 32 lbs.; and third,

> C. W. Lewis, of Hopewell, showed two rams, one Tyrone by a son of Prince Bismark, dam by Tewanio, the other by Prince Bismark out of a dam by Shepherd Boy [240.]

C. E. Shepard of Canandaigua, had two pens filled with his sheep, and they were fine ones. He had 11 two year old ewes, four two year old rams, and five ram lambs. All these were sired by the rams Col. Stowell [517], bred by C. R. Jones of Hubbardton, Vt., sire David [117], dam a ewe bred by E. Hammond, and Sudbury [649], bred by R. J. Smith of Sudbury, Vt., and salso of Atwood blood. Mr. Shepard is breeding a class of practical and useful sheep, well covered with a fleece of good quality and length of staple. He made a very fine exhibit. Mr. J. M. Norton of East Bloomfield-

the only man who can really sketch a sheep and put wool on it, showed a year-Bismark, and another by Crimps[322.] E. Townsend & Son of Pavilion, show-

Mountain [67], and great-grand-dam by power to make our visit pleasant. Sweepstakes [9], running to the N. A. Sax-

G. S. Hickox of Canandaigua, had five rams and four ewes; Gardiner & Mariner, one ram; Turnbull & Mariner one ram; and Witter & Brandon one ram. These comprise all the sheep whose owners we

met and got their breeding from.

On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held, and various matters discussed pertaining to the business of the Association. Then the Michigan delegation, D. P. Dewey of the pedigree committee, Mr. W. J. G. Dean, Secretary of the the State Association, and the editor of the FARMER were called on, and the two former gave interesting talks in regard to the sheep business, its future prospects, and the duties of breeders generally. Mr. John P. Ray, Secretary of the New York Association, gave a history of the awards on Merino sheep at the New Orleans Ex-

diseases affecting them, after which the meeting adjourned.

position, which was listened to with

The Michigan delegation visited the flocks of Messrs. Peter and George Martin, and E. Townsend, of Pavilion Center. That they had a good time and saw some good sheep, will be understood by those who know these gentlemen and their

We are under obligations to President C. E. Shepard, Secretary John P. Ray, ed the stock ram General Jr. [544], by Messrs. Townsend, the Martin Bros., General [204], dam L. P. Clark 3, by J. M. Norton, Capt. Davis Cossitt, S. B. Chunkhead [205], grand-dam by Green Lusk and others, who did all in their The record of the shearing is as follows:

Name of Owner.	Name and Regis- tered No.	No. of Label.	Name of Sire.	Age, y'rs.	Days Groth.	Length of Staple.	Length of Fibre.	Weight of		of Fleece, lbs. ogs.
M L Taft. George S Hickox. Mariner & Gardiner. Mariner & Lee. Mariner & Turnbull. I S Beecher. E Townsend & Sons. Ray Bros & Mariner. F D Barton. F D Barton. G S H ckox. Ray Bros. Gay Bros.	Blaine [1286] Phenix [695] Champion Captain Blaine [1186] Sen ca Jumbo [612] General, Jr [544] Prince Blsmark [506] Waltham Black Jack Tom Benton [719] Dudley [1290] Kaiser [1067] St John	84 237 241 553 508	Mariner [200] 948 Ruby's Boy 483 Harlow 292. Tom Benton 719 rince Bismarck 506. Prince Bismarck 566. Prince Bismarck 566. Prince Bismarck 506. Livonia 460 General 204 Bismarck 307. Standard 860 V ci Voung Captain 435. Prince Bismarck 506.	23412211888652851221	391 360	224	35355555555555555555555555555555555555	132 86 112½ 117 94½ 99 163½ 141 117 105 138 86½ 112	30 14 31 38 26 33 34 40 27	09½ 09 11 13½ 15½ 15 03 01½ 06 12 09 10 02 09½ 11 05
Davis Cossitt. Davis Cossitt. Davis Cossitt. Davis Cossitt. JAVIS	Kwes.	5° 0 566 566 568 165 218 36 40 310 226 247		22222111112	877 895 895 888 876 427 855 369	2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3	3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3	6916 6816 65 77 62 79 64 .6316 69	19 16 17 12 20 12	09 10% 11 11% 01% 08% 01 15 01% 14% 00 15% 04%

JO GAVIN 564.

The subject of illustration this week is the standard bred trotting stallion Jo Gavin, one of the sires in the stables of Messrs. Dewey & Stewart, of Owosso. He is a bay with white ankles behind, foaled in 1865, and stands 16 hands. His sire was Messenger Duroc, by Hambletonian 10, dam Fanny Mapes (dam of Jerome Eddy), by Alexander's Abdallah (son of Hambletonian) grand dam, Louis Napoleon, by Young Mambrino, a son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Jo Gavin is the sire of Cora Bell that won or not.-ED. the two-year-old race, half mile heats, at the last State Fair held in Detroit in the fast time of 1:22, the fastest time for the age ever made in the State. As a sixyear-old she trotted fifteen races, winning nine, getting third money in two and fourth in two. She has a record of 2:291, but has shown four seconds below that. Jo has several other colts to his credit that will be heard from as they mature.

THE "Notes" taken by our correspon-York. A show of his stock present at the dent, "On the Wing," during his last trip shearing was a fine one, and a credit to through the State, have been written up

CANTON, April 30, 1885. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-Do you know of an in surance company in Michigan where they insure valuable live stock? Will you please answer through the columns of the FARMER and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

We have never heard of such a company in Michigan. One was formed some years ago at Denver, Colorado, but we do not know whether it is in existence now

A SPECIAL meeting of the Dutch Frie

sian Herd Book Association of America will be held at Genesee Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 26th, 1885, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., to consider or length, marking at this distance is the report of special committee appointed practically a re-survey of the field, and to confer with a similar committee from every 18 rows 40 rods, or 9 rows 80 rods the Holstein Breeders' Association of America. The report of the committee is of four feet apart, we were accustomed to embraced in the series of resolutions call 16 rows an acre, 40 rods long, when adopted by the two committees which ap- they were in fact two feet short. In cut peared in the FARMER two weeks ago. ting up the corn I put nine rows of corn Everything looks favorable for the con- in one row of shocks, and the man who solidation of the two Associations.

MICHIGAN SHEEP SHEARINGS.

At Battle Creek, Calhoun County.

The annual shearing of the Calhoun County Association occurred April 22d as announced. About the usual number of exhibitors were present, but the specimens shown were not as numerous as last year, only the choicest representatives of the several flocks being shown; it was quality versus quantity this year. Although the attendance of visitors was large, there was a marked absence of the farming community, owing doubtless to the late spring and the beautiful weather of the day which prevailed and presented greater attractions at home. I give you some notes as briefly as possible.

W. E. Fuller showed eight head high grades, descendants of a ram bred by H. C. Burwell, of Vermont, which has materially improved the quality of fleece and lengthened the staple of the older portion of the flock.

W. J. Lawrence had ten head, five being rams, including the stock rams Extra 285 and D. P. D. 319 bred by D. P. Dewey who still retains an interest in them, and sired by John L. Hayes. The blood of this ram now figures largely in the pedigree of all the younger portion of this flock.

Charles Atmore had his registered Cotswold ram Captain, bred by T. L. Miller of Beecher, Ill., and a grade from a Merino ewe which sheared a good fleece.

W. H. Fisk, six head with his Moore ram No. 237, now six years old but remarkably strong and vigorous and weighed a few days since 180 lbs. While at the State Fair last fall he purchased of Hon. Wm. Ball the ram which took second premium in his class, sired by Banker, out of a Moore ewe which gave a fleece of 32 lbs. 12 ozs. last year. An interest in this ram is now owned by L. Hume, who exhibited him with several others of his own breeding. The blood of these two flocks is identical, being Stickney, and tracing back to Gen. Fremont.

Messrs. Ewer & Cadwell had a load of grades, which they claim to be a very profitable class for the average farmer, having large plain carcasses, and giving bulky fleeces of long stapled, dryish wool.

F. W. Sprague showed three head, two of them sired by Fashion,

Name of Owner	BREEDER.	Name of Shrep.	NAME OF SIRE.	Label No.	Age, y'rs.	Weight of	Days' Growth.	Length of Staple.	Weight	Fleege.
A Robens. C Atmore. W E Fuller. W H Gorsline. L Hume & Son. Fisk & Hume. W H Gorsline. Dew'y & Law'nce W J Lawrence. W J Lawrence. T W Sprague. W E Fuller. W E Fuller.	A Wattles T L Miller Owner. E Lovell Owner Stickney & Son W J Lawrence D P Dewey D P Dewey Owner	Captain General D P D Extra 285. Ewes.	F & L E Moore's 237 Rob Standard Bottom's 154 Moore's 237 Warwick John L Hayes John L Hayes D P D 319 Fashion 190 D P D 319 Captain Fashion 190 Extra 285. Millionaire	70 670 101 5 591 18 319 285 83 180 62 82 60 60	441313334 171111111	78 81 73 137 123 103 128 67 78 56 71 67 56 66 66 67	357 351 351 370 351 351 351 351 391 405	3 2 2 2 1 3 1 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1	24 10 11 20 15 24 21 27 26 16 14 8 23 19 10	66 15 00 05 03 15 00 04 04 08 06 04 13 12 00 09 12 00 00

much interest.

A general discussion then followed upon the care of sheep and some of the diseases affecting them, after which the diseases affecting them, after which the diseases affecting them.

Name of Owner.	No.	Breeder.	SIRE.	Age, y'rs	Days, Growth.	Length of Staple.	Weight of Carcass.	Weight	Fleece.
John C Thompson do& Thorrington, Taylor&	362 J 363 J	RAMS. C Thompson C Thompson	Zack Ghandler Zack Chandler	1 1	410 411	2¼ 2½	941 <u>6</u> 88	17 16	02
Thorrington, Taylor A D Taylor J Weed Thorrington John E Hosner Lee Chappell	305 A 121 J 78 J	A D Taylor Weed Thorrington E Hosner	A D Taylor 373 Genesee Macomb Dude Hibbard		335 363 362 374 364	21/4 21/4 21/4 21/4 21/4		27 25 29 16 25	13 13 14 10 07
John C Thompson do do Hosner & Chappell P Letts	27 I 358 J 322 J 57 J	S Burwell C Thompson C Thompson E Hosner	Burwell BismarkZack Ct andler.Zack Chandler.Zack Chandler.Perfect	8 1 3 4	364 364 364		14236 88 11436 142%	25 14 23	01 02 02 01 08
Hosner & Chamberlin John C Thompson A D Taylor J Weed Thorrington	69 J 442 J 913 A	E Hosner EWES. C Thompson D Taylor	Rip Van Winkle Zack Chandler Genesee All Right	2 1 7	335 364 399 352	21/4 2 9-16 21/4 23/4	71 58		08 14 00 12
do John E Hosner S A Colby J Weed Thorrington	124 J 45 J 102 J 156 J	Weed Thorrington E Hosner E Hosner Weed Thorrington	Macomb Dude Genesee A D Taylor 317	2 2	362 871 350 852	2% 2% 2 3%	108 67 62 71	14 11 16 17	11 08 09 02
Wm Mahaffy A D Taylor J Weed Thorrington c O A D Taylor	598 A 127 J 113 J 388 A	D Taylor	Dan 125	2 3 5	360 363 352 362 362	3 214 214 214 214	651/2 82 94	16	07 09 18 04 00
do do do	564 A 303 A 593 A	D Taylor D Taylor	Genesee	8 40	355 378 378 355 354	2% 2 9-16 2% 2% 2%	1101/4 83 68	18 18 17 23 17	12 10 02 12 12
do	559' A 375 A	D Taylor, D Taylor	A D Taylor 317 Genesee Pathfinder	4 2	354 362	234 234 216 2 9-16	91 1091/2 70	13	12 10 00 08

EXPERIENCE PAPER.

finished sowing a field of 20 acres to oats this morning. The field is 40x80 rods, was in corn last year, planted on a twoyear-old clover sod. Last year I began in the middle of the field to plow, so that this spring I begin at the outside. This leaves it level next the fences, and makes a much better condition for seeding, than if the furrows were next the fence as last year. This may appear a small matter, but one who starts a mower in a field next to a fence, and has a deep furrow for one end of the cutter bar to run in, will appreciate the difference when the next field is reached, where it is level from the fence to the center of the field. Last year I made a corn marker three feet eight inches apart, and gave at the time some reasons in the FARMER why just that distance was selected for the width of rows, which I will again submit to its readers. In using any of the

styles of two horse cultivators in corn. planted four feet and over, they will not work wide enough to cut the whole distance between the rows, and a strip is left in the center of the row that is never stirred. Narrowing up the rows obviates this difficulty, and the work is complete. Then again, if the farm is properly surveyed into fields of 40 or 80 rods in width long make just an acre. In the old way cut it knew just what he was doing each

day. In husking I drove a wagon between two rows, and two men husked and Thursday afternoon, April 30th .- I put in with baskets. Once through made an acre, and it was but little trouble to measure accurately and tally those rows occasionally to see how the corn was yielding. Now these may seem little matters, but to me they are immensely satisfactory. One knows what he is doing as the work progresses, and can state at any time with exactness as to the outcome of a day's work, or the yield per acre. This distance apart gives 518 more hills to the acre than four feet, and requires less seed to the hill as a matter of course. I aim to plant two kernels, and only two, and, at the risk of being called antiquated in my practice, I confess that I prefer the hoe in orderly hands to a horse planter. If kernels of corn are of uniform size a planter will drop very evenly, but as the seed runs, the work is very unsatisfactory to me. On the rich western prairies, it does not matter so much about the amount of seed to the hill, but here three to five kernels insures a small crop, mainly of nubbins. There is too much stalk to support, which is very exhaustive of moisture.

In plowing this spring for oats I find another advantage in favor of three feet eight inch rows. Every expert plowman knows that to turn under hills of corn properly, there must be a uniform number of furrows between each two rows, and that the last furrow before turning under the row must cut close up to it, so that the next may bury it completely at the bottom. It is necessary to turn a 16 inch furrow between rows four feet apart, if three furrows do the business, or plow four furrows only a foot wide; but with rows three feet and eight

(Continued on eighth page.)

A NORTHVILLE STABLE.

Maple Hill Side farm comprises 153 acres of productive rolling land, well adapted for a grazing and stock farm. It is owned by Hiram C. Benton, a genial and enterprising farmer. The barns are large and ample, and from his house can be seen a beautiful expanse of farming country, as well as the spires of churches in the village of Northville, only a mile distant, and those of Plymouth, three and a half miles away. Mr. Benton is a genuine lover of a good horse, and has devoted the last twenty years to the breeding of them, and during this time has handled several fine stallions, owning at present no less than four. He has a laudable ambition to breed a class of horses that will meet the wants of the average farmer, that is, a horse for draft, coach and roadster purposes, and in this has succeeded right well. Walter H., standing at the head of the stable, is a five year old Norman Percheron, was sired by imported Duround, dam the well known grey mare Milford. He stands 161 hands high, weighs 1,575 lbs., is dark dappled grey in color and a well put up horse in every respect; is very prepotent, almost invariably marking after himself, while his numerous get in many instances from very ordinary mares demonstrate his will be given. value as a worthy sire; and he combines more action, style and speed than any other horse of his class in this part of the State. Captain is a correctly bred horse for coach purposes, is two years old, a rich dark bay in color, with black points, stands 16.3 hands, weighs 1,450 lbs., and seldom takes the dust from any lighter horse, showing to wagon close to a three minute-gait, is a first-class roadster, and a remarkable getter for coach and roadster horses; his colts are stylish drivers, and rich bay in color.

Neptune is dark brown, 151 hands high, weighs 1,000 lbs., finely built, gets first class roadsters and family horses, is regarded as the pet of the stable being very clever in disposition; was foaled in 1870, was sired by Kirkwood, who had a record of 2:24, dam by Sam Houston. Kirkwood was by Green's Bashaw of Iowa, and Sam Houston by Washtenaw Chief.

Joaquin Miller is a bay three year old, 15% hands high, weighs 1,100 lbs., is a very promising colt with plenty of style action and speed; was sired by Neptune, dam by Theodore Lane 2d, dam by Meech's Bay Roman, by Bay Roman. It Friday. During the week 278 head of horses will be readily seen that the breeding of were sold for a grand total of \$88,715, an Joaquin Miller is unexceptionably good average of \$317 per head. on both sides, his dam being a granddaughter of Rysdyk's .Hambletonian carrying him on her side as closely to this grand old horse as some of the most noted grand old horse as some of the most noted ones in this State, and he has a right 2:30 and Alethea 2:31, by imp. Hooton; 3d dam from his breeding to be, as we term him a very promising young horse.

NEW HORSES AT WAYNE.

One mile east of the village of Wayne is the stock farm and home of P. R. Wil. son, a breeder of draft and trotting horses as his card in our columns shows. In old bay horse McMahon second, and Mr. E. C. service are found two stallions, one of Starkey's brown gelding Woodlark third. Bird which, Chandler, a Hambletonian, was of Freedom won by a head. There was a desbred on the farm. He is a handsome mahogany bay in color, black points, rangy and stylish, 151 hands high, fine action, shows a 2:40 gait, high headed, firm-limbed, clean head, small ear, and bright expressive eye, full of intelligence, and was foaled in 1881; got by Louis Napoleon, (207), son of Volunteer, (55), and Hattie Wood; dam by Young Dictator, son of horse, dam a Hambletonian mare. This colt Dictator, (113); 2d dam Belle Isle, by is an easy mover, and is possessed of wonderful Columbus, (95), son of Columbus, (94); 3d bone and muscle, and bids fair to make a dam a superior road mare of unknown blood purchased in New York City. He was registered as above in Volume V., Wallace's American Trotting Register. He is one of the most promising young stallions in this part of the State, with in dividual merit enough to sustain his high breeding and tempt the lovers of fine horse flesh to breed to him.

The other is the imported pure Perche ron Young Picador, No. 2676 in the Percheron Stud Bood of France. He was sired by Picador by Old Picador, now owned by the French Government, and standing in the stud at Angiers, France; dam Juno by Iago, by Utopia, by Favori; was foaled in 1879, imported in Dec., 1883, stands 161 hands high and weighs 1,600 lbs. He is a dark dapple gray, close and compact, well-ribbed and coupled, grand loin, good legs and feet, small head and ears, full chest, denoting lots of constitution and vigor, and good action for a stallion of his weight. The farmers in that locality now have a chance to breed to a good horse and thereby bring up their stock to a higher standard of excel lence and value.

Foals Dropped at the Kalamazoo Stock . Farm.

Chesinut colt by Grand Sentinel 865, record 2:371-4; dam Soprano, the dam of C. P. Clay, two years old, record of 2:31½, and full sister to Steinway, turse years old, record 2:25½. Also Solo, record 2:25, by Strathmore 408, 24 dam Abbess, by Albion, dam of Steinway 2:25½, and Solo 2:28.

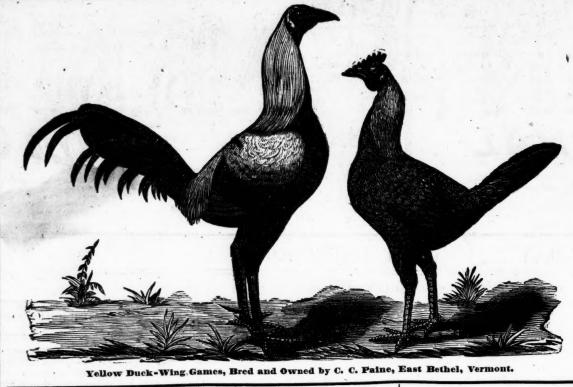
and Solo 2:28.

Chestnut colt by Grand Sentinel 865, dam Inveraess, by Indicator 1243, record 2:23%; 2d dam Mildness, record 2:45 i.4, by Washtenaw Chief, record 2:33, son of Hill's Black Hawk 5; 3d dam Ross Belle, by Ohampion 807. Brown filly by Grand Sentinel 865, dam Queengift, by Mambrino Gitt 584, record 2:20; 8d dam Flora, dam of Orange Boy 2:30 1-4, and Neillie Flanders 2:35 by Kirkwood 198, record 2:34, son of Green's Bashaw 50.

Brown colt by Grand Sentinel 865, dam by Doble 1:06, record 2:28; 2d dam, dam of Rus-Doble 1106, record 2:28; 2d dam, dam of Russie Hill, trial 2:30, by Tom Crowder, son of Old Pilot; 3d dam Darkness, by Cook's Whip; 4th dam Crescent, by Copper Bottom. Brown filly by Grand Scottnel 305, dam Ham-bletonian Belle, trial 2:25, by Scott's Heatoga 493; 2d dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 10.

Chestnut Filly by Grand Sentinel 865, dam Nellie Clark, public trial 2:34, by Black Flying Cloud 976, sire of Badger Girl, record 2:221/4; muddy one.

2d dam by Richard's Belifounder 63.



Horse Gossip.

THE Kansas City Inter State Fair Association will hold a meeting at Kansas City, Mo., June 16 to 30. Purses to the amount of \$10,000

THE spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association opened on May 1st under favorable auspices. The number of horses present is larger than ever before.

AT NASHVILLE, Tenn., last week, at the Belle Meade breeding establishment, 40 thoroughbred yearling colts and fillies were sold at an average of \$558, and aggregating \$22,325.

MR. L. J. HACKNEY, of Saginaw, has purchased from C. F. Clancy, of Edinburge Ind., the gray gelding Jim Blaine, pacer, by Jim Wilson, a son of Blue Bull. Price, \$1,000.

THE entries for the inaugural meeting of the New York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association closed last week. The first meeting will take place in Rochester, September 22, 28,

MR. GEO. MARCY, of Portland, Ionia County, has purchased in Indiana the imported Percheron colt Pierre (1776), three years old, and said to be a very fine one. The price paid is said to be \$2,500.

THE grand combination sale of W. T. Wood ward opened on Tuesday last and closed on

DR. W. A. GIBSON, of Jackson, this State has purchased the three year old colt Almedo Wilkes, by Onward, 2:251/4; dam Alma, by Alby John Richards, son of Sir Archy. The Doctor intends using him to cross on fillies by his fine stallion Tremont. The breeding is nusually fine.

THE City and Suburban handicap race was ran at Epson on Wednesday last, and was won by Mr. H. E. Tidy's three year old bay colt Bird of Freedom, with Mr. Abington's five year perate and exciting finish. Woodlark was a bad third. There was a large field of starters.

W. W. DELL, of Stoney Creek, Washtenaw County, is the owner of the young trotting bred stallion Sky Rocket, two and a half years old, stands 15 hands high in front, and 151/2 behind; color black with left hind foot white; was got by the noted old sire Raven or the Dell valuable animal.

THERE was foaled at the Cooper Stock Farm, Birmingham, Mich., April 7th, 1885, a bay filly star and right hind ankle white; got by Soren to, son of Woodford Mambrino, son of Mam brino Chief; dam Juba, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Judith, by Mambrino Chief; third dam by Zenith, son of American Eclipse. This filly is one of the best bred ones in the State. She and her dam are the proper-ty of F. A. Baker, of the Detroit Bar.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterised by three peculiarities. 1st, the combination of remedial agents. 2nd, the proportion. 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength effecting cures hitherto unknown.



Wagons and Roads.

Questions connected with the draft of wagons and the resistance of muddy roads, are worthy of careful examination by the farmer who draws hundreds of tons of farm products to market annually, or an equal amount of manure over his land. The retarding influence of soft earth and mud on vehicles, when compared with the ease with which they are drawn on a hard smooth surface, is often much greater than those who merely drive and ride imagine. This resistance may be measured with considerable accuracy in the following manner: Place a loaded wagon on a hard, smooth road which has just enough descent for it to run down of its own weight. Ascertain with a level what this descent is. Sup-

pose for example that it is only one foot in thirty; this will show that the friction or resistance of the surface of the road in only one-thirtieth of the weight; and if the loaded wagon weighs a ton, a force equal to one-thirtieth of a ton, or sixtyseven pounds, would be sufficient to move it on a level road of equal smoothness. Brown filly by McRobert's Venture, son of Aristos 771, his dam by Abraham 358, dam by Grand Sentinel 365; 2d dam Peri Belle, paring record 2.35, pacing trial 2.20 1-4, pub fe trial not move unless the road has a descent of trotting 2:27, by R nger, pacing record 2:20; 3d dam by Lofty, a fast pacer.

Now apply this same reasoning to a deep muddy road-bed, where the wagon will not move unless the road has a descent of trotting 2:27, by R nger, pacing record 2:20; 3d dam by Lofty, a fast pacer. Now apply this same reasoning to a deep Eay fill by Grand Sentinel 865, dam Sea Bird, by Sunuggier 927, record 2:1514; 2d dam Abdallah Belie, by Guzz Elastic 1198; 3d dam Lady Abdallah, the dam of Granville, record 2:26, and Dan Carlos 2:23 1-4, by Alexander's horse on the good road would therefore

curate results. Experiments have been people think. The fact has been often made with this instrument, furnishing the following measurements of forces:

On a new gravel road, not yet hardened by use, a force equal to one eighth of the weight of the wagon had to be applied to draw it. On the best hard earth road, one-twenty-fifth was found sufficient. On the best broken stone road, one-sixtieth; while on a railroad, a force of one ton

The resistance on rough roads was slightly diminished by steel springs on with deficient capital. Not only is he the wagon, at the same time that comfort | precluded from taking advantage of markto the horse and driver was increased, as ets, but the help he hires will not work well as safety to the harness and wagon. The firmness given to a road of broken perous and successful. stone by means of a solid paved foundation, was found to lessen the resistance about one-third.

The width of wagon wheels involves some questions which should be well understood. Wheels with broad tire on a farm would pass over a cloddy surface and not sink into it, and would press the surface of pastures and new meadows without cutting it. Narrow wheels would not only cut and spoil the surface, but require a greater force of draught. The mud or soft earth would close on both sides of the rim, and load the wheels. Broad wheels are most useful on tracts of broken stone and gravel, rendering them smooth, hard and compact. Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, has made some tests by means of the dynamometer, with tire an inch and three inches. The wagon to which these different widths was attached was drawn over turf, and while the wide tire required a draught of only 310 pounds, the narrow tire with the same load could not be moved without a force of 439 pounds. The team which could draw a ton on the narrow wheels would move a ton and a half on the wide ones, the surface being of the character of turf. Prof. S. also ascertained that on a hard level road the same team would draw four times as

But these different results vary much with various conditions. If, for instance, there is an inch of soft mud on a hard surface beneath, the narrow tire would cut more easily through the mud than the wide one, as both would reach the hard surface, and the wide wheel would have to displace twice as much of the mud. All these and other condition observed in practice.

much as over a soft wet road.

If the great loss which is yearly sustained by those who have to drive ten or twenty miles daily, or three to six thousand miles annually, over bad roads, were more distinctly understood by the public generally, a greater interest would undoubtedly be felt in the importance of improving public and private roads as eminently a matter of economy.—Country

Farm Help.

Most farmers feel strongly the need of cheaper help, but, generally, what they seem to gain by lower nominal wages in more than offset by lack of efficiency or other drawbacks. With help on the farm or anywhere else the best is always the cheapest. The best farm help has for many years been growing scarce. It is often not to be had at any price, for the more energetic, skillful and enterprising believe they can make more working for themselves. If obliged, as many are, to spend part of what they earn in summer in keeping themselves during winter. they are probably right in thus thinking On the other hand, farmers cannot keep men through the winter unless they have profitable work to set them at. It is better for both parties, but whether practicable depends entirely on the ability of the farmer to find or make profitable employ-

It is a matter of some difficulty for many farmers to find continuous profitable work during the summer. This must largely depend on the variety of crops grown. Work there will always be on the farm, work in making ditches, fences and other improvements. Few farmers, however, can employ a large proportion of their own or their men's time in working, at things which, though important and profitable, can only be expected to pay after a series of years. They have not sufficient capital to afford it. Their necessities require that most of their summer's work shall be given to crops that bring immediate returns. What they pay for wages, together with all other .expenses, must be met from the current year's crops. To make these as large as possible the great proportion of work must be devoted to their production and har-

vesting. The only way to do this is to arrange the crops so that each season will have its hurrying, busy time. The hired man under this planning will have no sinecure, but he will see growing under his eye the wherewithal to pay him, and will work cheerfully, as only a man sure of his pay There is more in this than most

remarked that rich men, or those who are active and energetic, can employ better help and get more work from them than the poor and unenterprising. Even the Southern slaves in olden times used to pride themselves on being the property of a rich, prosperous master. The feeling is intensely stronger with hired farm help, who see their own prosperity so largely would draw two hundred and eighty tons. dependent on that of their employers. It is a hard thing for a man to try to farm for him as they would for one more pros-

The poor man attempting to farm, how ever, can in part make up for his lack of capital, first by trying to do more than he is certainly able to accomplish, and secondly by such arrangement of his farm work as to make the help he has hired do the utmost that is possible. If he is sure to have a large harvest of wheat or other small grain it will be an expensive job to do it all with help hired by the day. Equally or more expensive will it be to hire help by the month for the season without providing profitable work for the time before and after harvest. A few years ago a farmer related to us his experience in a case of this kind. He had upward of thirty acres to wheat, with only one of the old fashioned reapers. In view of this he planted enough potatoes and corn to make work before and after a half wide compared with a width of his wheat harvest, hired two men, one for the season and one for three months, and had scarcely a day through the summer whem himself and both his men were no urgently needed to cultivate or harvest crops.—N. Y. Herald.

Agricultural Items.

T. B. TERRY says: "The meanest man or earth is the one who hires his children to do a job, and then forgets to pay them-who gives them a calf to raise for their own, and sells it when grown up, and coolly pockets all the Who would blame such a man's children for wanting to leave the farm?"

THE secret of success in keeping the potatoes free from bugs, is to pick the very first beetles that come, and keep them picked quite Bugs are worse on the unthrifty potatoes.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentlem thinks the cause of "nubby" potatoes, a fresh growth starting from the seed end caused by a fresh start in growing from rains s because the potatoes are planted and cover ed too shallow, and that the remedy is to plant and cover deeper. If the tubers are well earthed over, whether by planting deep or hilling up, they will not be so affected by the changes of the weather.

C. M. WINSLOW, of Brandon, Vt., says it is comparatively easy to accidentally produce an animal of value, but to steadily breed to one type is the test of the skill of the breeder, and the value of his stock. However well he may lay his plans, or however desirable his stock may appear, his ability to perpetuate their de sirable qualities will depend upon the prepo tence of the animals, and this prepotes pends, to a great extent, upon the length of the line in which the stock has been bred with one definite end in view.

A WRITER in the Country Gentleman says: We are not likely to err by cultivating our corn too early, or too much, during the first few weeks of its growth. I have now in mind a small farm, which for 20 years was owned by very careful farmer. He rarely planted mor than 10 or 12 acres of corn, and he began to plow it just as soon as it was planted, and from hat time till harvest he did nothing else but plow his corn, and often would be plowing it the third time when his neighbors began

It is held that five or six diameters of the seed, whatever its size, constitutes the extent at which seed should be buried. This may do n clay soil which is compact, and admits air tardily, but it is not putting the seed deep enough in light soil, especially where the cli-mate is subject to drouth, in which case an inch and a half is not too deep for the grains. For grass seed, something less than half an inch in clay soil, and a little deeper in light, porous soil, will do. This requires a carefully prepared soil, with a view to uniformity of cover- get well speedily.

At the New Jersey Experiment Station : trial was made last fall of the possibility of preserving sorghum in stacks for cattle fodder Iwo tons of ripe amber cane were cut after the frost of October 15th, and stacked. The report says: "One month later, November 15, it was found practically unchanged, being as juicy and sweet as fresh cane. The weather remained uniformly cool during this period. But by the first of December it was found to be sour and rapidly becoming worthless. These four or five weeks formed an exceptionally long period for this fodder to remain uninjured and alf that time could not be relied on if the stalks were in as green a condition as to b readily eaten. We have not found any way to keep it well other than placing in large, well built, upright shocks, when it will keep fresh a month later than corn stalks,"

Che Poultry Pard.

CUTTING THE CROPS OF FOWLS. TECUMSEE Mich., April 27, 1885.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I am not a veterinary, nor an M. D. but a practical and experienced poultryman. I noticed the inquiry of C. T., of Ypsilanti, in the last FARMER, and I would just like to say to him, for his hens' sake, yes, cut the crop open, when they get crop

Sometimes in the fall or winter the crop

bound.

will fill up with a fluid substance caused by indigestion or a stoppage of the pass age from the crop to the gizzard. You hold your hen up by the feet, letting her head hang down, squeezing the crop gently and it will all run out of her bil. only to fill up again in a few hours, unless she is given something to remove the cause. Opening in this case will do no good, but at this time of year, when hens run at large they are quite apt to eat large quantities of dead grass, which often rolls up in a hard ball in the crop and will not pass out, and no medicine that can be given will cause it to unroll or pass off. The only way is to cut the crop open, take it out, see that the passage to the gizzard s not stopped up, and then sew it up. Sew up the crop first and then the skin over it. Do not sew them together. Shut the hen in a coop for a few days, feed her on corn and a little moist (not wet thin) food, giving but little water, and she will be all right, otherwise she will starve to FANCIER.

YELLOW DUCKWING GAMES.

This variety of games, although not as common or as well known as the Black Breasted Reds, is nearly if not quite as handsome as their cousins. The neck or hackle feathers of the cock are of a beautiful straw color: shoulders and back of a rich golden color. The wing coverts are steel-blue, forming a very beautiful bar across the wing resembling the bar across a duck's wing; from which they derive their name. The breast is solid black, legs willow or lead colored (willow is preferable). The hen is of a slaty gray color on the back; and breast of a dark salmon shading off to ashy-gray towards the thighs. These fowls, as well as almost all varieties of Games, are very wide-awake and ready to stand their ground. They are very good layers, good sitters and excellent mothers. Their flesh is very firm and solid; they are an excellent table fowl. The accompaning illustration gives a very good idea of their form and style but no cut can do justice to their beautiful plumage and they must be seen to be appreciated.

THE fallacy of telling by the shape of the egg its sex, or by the position of the 'dark speck," has long since been shown to be unsound. Mr. Tegetmeier says: We have only to remember that as little, if any, variation is ever found in the shape of the eggs of any one hen it ought to follow that the produce invariably be of one sex-which is never the case, and further on says the germ of the future is formed with the yolk in the ovary, and as the latter passes along the egg passage, a tube upwards of two teet in length, it merely receives in its passage the white, the two layers of membrane which inclose the air cell between them, and lastly the shell these being formed or secreted by differclean, so that few eggs will be laid. Also, it ent parts of the canal. It is evident th will help very much to use good seed in good air cell is not formed until after the white soil, and give thorough tillage, so as to make and the inner of the two membranes are the plants come up and grow thriftily from the complete and can therefore have no inluence upon the germ. The shape of the egg, more ver, entirely depends on the shell, which is the last part formed; and, as the germ in the yolk is always completed, it is exceedingly improbable that the one has any connection with the other."

THERE is little use in attempting any assistance in hatching. It only perpetu ates a race that has inherited a tendency to lay thick-shelled eggs or those with tough membranes. Again, it is a very delicate operation and generally not suc cossful, unless you know just how to de it. If you manage in such a way that there is any bleeding, the chicken will die in forty nine cases out of fifty. It sometimes happens that the membran ining inside of the shell is exceedingly dry and hard and tough, owing to the dryness of the air surrounding the nest during the latter part of the period of incubation, and the dryness of the nest it self. In such cases softening the membrane in blood-warm water will cause it to lose its rigidity, and the chicken will break through without assistance.-Poultry World.

CARBOLIC powder is an economical sub stance for the destruction of fowl vermin a little goes a great way. It should be scattered freely over the ground beneath the roosts, in the laying nests or wherever the fowls congregate, as well as occasion ally rubbed or sifted into their body feath ers. Lice cannot live where this purity ing disinfectant is present.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Poultry World says that a mixture made of equal parts of red pepper, alum, resin and sulphur will cure chicken cholera. Feed a table spoonful of this mixture in three pints of scalted meal daily, and the chickens will

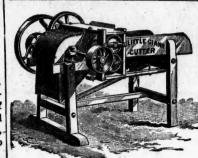
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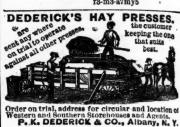
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Adrian, Toledo, Cleveland & Buffalo Express
Fayette, Chicago & Cincinnati Express. 6 10 pm 7 10 pm 6 10 pm 10 20 am

The 7 10 p m train will arrive, and the 3 60 pm rain depart from the Fourth street depot. Other rains will arrive and depart from the Brush street lepot. Daily except Sunday. Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenu DETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETTI

July 27, 1884. Pioneer East and West Line through the Uppa Peninsula of Michigan. STATIONS. A. H. 6 55 L... Marquette... A 5 46 Onota Onota
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4 45 Munising
3 05 Seney.
2 25 McMillan
1 48 Dollarville.
1 40 Rewberry.
10 10 A. St. Ignace.
17 M. Via M. C. R. R.
1 45 Bay City.
7 50 Port Huron.
8 35 Saginaw City.
10 45 Lansing.
12 05 Jackson. Jackson

Connections are made at St. Ignace with: fichigan Central Railroad for Detroit an oints in Michigan and in the east, soutl outheast. Trains leave Mackinaw City 8 50

And East.

Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonson Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts, and with boat lines for Duluth and the Northwest.

Trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

D. McCOOL,

Gen'l Sup't.,

Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Age.

Marquette, Mich.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL. pepot Foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard Time, which is 28 minutes alower periot time. In effect November 16th, 1694.

*Morning Express ... 10:30 pm 5:26 am 11:45 am 4:30 pm 6:40 pm 5:40 pm 5:40 pm 6:40 pm to Grand Rapids.
Sleeping Car berths can be secured at G. T. E's
Ticket Office, Corner Woodward and Jefferses
Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.
W. J. SPICER,
General Manager,
Detroit.
City P. & T. Agent,
Detroit.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. J epot foot of Twelfth Street. Trains run Central Standard time.

| Leave. | Space | Chicago & Indna's. Exp | Space | Sp † Daily. * Except Sunday. † Except Sat

Except Monday.

Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis, ft Louis: n | Chicago.

City Ticket Office 167 Jefferson Avenue.

A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agt.

W. H. KNIGHT, Commercial Agent.

May 5, 1885

Borticultural,

FLORICULTURAL.

An ounce of nitrate of soda dissolved in our gallons of water is said to be a good timulant for bulbs. It should be applied wice a week after the flower spikes show hemselves. A pint of soot, tied up in a loth and immersed in the same quantity water, is also an excellent and safe

CANDYTUFT is beautiful in the hanging asket. The white is the prettiest. With good soil and treatment it will bloom long and abundantly in the winter. Seeds can e sown directly in the receptacle in thich it is desired they should flower. I nce transferred a few thrifty young plants of bachelor's button from the garden to he house in autumn, and was surprised see them blooming freely in the winter.

ASTER seeds can be sown late in the pring or in June, and the young plants ansplanted several times. This will ause them to be stocky and to have good oots. Give rich soil and plenty of room a cool place. If the weather is dry yater and mulch. They may be taken up the fall when in blossom; place each ant in a pot just large enough to hold it asily, and remove to a cool situation in

DAHLIAS may be grown to bloom the rst season from seed. They should be lanted in the house or hot-bed not later han the middle of April and transplanted when three or four inches high. For a imber of years the fashion called for puble dahlias, as it did for double flowers of all kinds that could be grown so, but ately single flowers are coming more into favor and single dahlias have again apared, and they are very fine for cutting. For the autumn nothing is finer or more howy than a good selection of dahlias.

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ells how she manages her tea roses: "In he fall I repot my roses in rich earth, me-third well-rotted barnyard manure use two-quart common earthen jars. Cut the roses well back and water them, hen place them in a room upstairs with n east window and heated by a hall coal ve, never exceeding 50 deg. Every fine lay I leave the window open. When the ouds commence to show themselves I give hem a good drenching with warm water, est turning the dirt from the edge of the ar and putting a teaspoonful of commerial fertilizer all around. Do not water gain for three or four days. I repeat this hree times during the winter and have lways lovely buds, blossoms and foliage. n June I cut back again and place in a ich border, where they bloom until I take hem in."

Land and Water has lately done a use ul service in pointing out the fallacy of he widespread belief that ivy trained gainst the walls of a dwelling-house is roductive of damp walls and general un-calthiness. The very opposite is really le case. If any one will carefully exame an ivy-clad wall after a shower of in, he will notice that while the overpping leaves have conducted the water om point to point until it has reached eground, the wall beneath is perfectly ry and dusty. More than this, the irsty shoots which force their way into very crevice of the structure which will ford a firm hold, act like suckers in rawing out any particle of moisture for leir own nourishment. The ivy, in fact, cts like a great coat, keeping the house om wet, and warm into the bargain. ne more virtue it has, in giving to the gliest structure an evergreen beauty.

A recent issue of a "reform" weekly

ontains a paid puff, written in editorial vile, of "the Cinnamon Vine," whose beautiful, heart shaped leaves, bright en peculiar foliage and clusters of deltate white flowers sending forth a delious cinnamon odor, render it by far one he most desirable climbers in cultivan." It springs from tubers, originally from Japan" and "sold for \$10 each," hich when "well grown will measure o feet in length, and are fully equal to best potatoes, either baked or boiled." We" the editor "learns" that one rank Finch" has "made a speciality this vine and will send two vines or bers free to any of our readers who will and 35 cents in stamp to cover cost of gging, putting up and mailing." The orm editor advises all to "send to Mr. nch and give this wonderful vine a trial, forgetting to mention this paper.' his particular marvel is nothing more or less than Dioscorea batatus, better wh as the Chinese yam, introduced cultivation in this country many ars ago, by the late William Prince, of ushing, with the most extravagant

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TERMENTS.

1885.

MERITS ARE ground. Needs no nd-ean on all surfaces. Will Will form a windrow in sesily held down while at most durnble, as well se of any rake in the field R AGR'L TOOL CO.

eow6t GRAPPLING HAY **FORK** CONVEYORS Track, Rope or Rod for BARNS or STACKING. BEST Combination. Used by Thousands Prices Reduced. Send for Circular. AGENTS WANTED. B.B. WEEKS SYRACUSE

PRESSES.

keeping the one that suits best.

entral R. R. street. Ticket officea, 184 ot. All trains arrive and ard time, which is 28 min t time.

Leave. Arrive, going west from west \$11.59 p m *6.05 p m *6.25 p m *11.45 a m *10.00 a m *8.80 a m \$5.55 a m

\$11.59 p m *6.25 p m *11.45 p m *5.55 a *9.00 a m *4.00 p m \$9.00 p m XY CITY TRA *8.30 a m *12.20 p m *5.10 a m †10.55 p m *9.30 p m *6.45 pm *11.10 a m *6.05 a m *8.20 s m \$8.00 p m *4.30 p m \$7.20 p m \$9.30 p m Division. Leave. going east. Arrive.

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days †Daily. MICHIGAN SOUTE. AILWAY. tral Standard Time. 8 00 pm 6 10 pm

7 10 pm 10 20 am ll arrive, and the 3 00 pm Fourth street depot. Other epart from the Brush street anday. No. 154 Jefferson Avenue INAW & MARQUETTS

7, 1884.

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FRANK MILLIGAN,
Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Ags.
Marquette, Mich.

ND HAVEN & MILrect. Trains ran by Cenich is 28 minutes slower
November 16th, 1964.

Depart. Arrive.

11:45 am

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CLEMATIS seeds have a hard outer coat, and require to be kept moist for a considerable time before germinating. It is best sow the seeds in the fall in a cold frame, or in a well prepared bed. If seeds are nown in spring it should be as early as ossible, or, in order to save trouble in reeding before the plants appear above round, it is a good plan to mix the seed with moist sand, and keep it moist and farm until signs of germination appear, and then sow it. When the plants are up movide them with water as needed, and hey will make a fair growth without any articular attention. - Vick.

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the centre of the earth. It not only continues to increase its huge tubers in a miraculous manner, but the vine itself produces a host of little bulblets in the axils of the leaves, which grow with the least possible encouragement as soon as they touch the soil." It is worth noting, in conclusion, that Finch and his reform coparcener attempt withal the role of benefactors, by claiming that the "thirty-five massives. A pint of soot, tied up in a cents" only "covers cost of digging, put-

The Strawberry Grub.

One of the most destructive insects the strawberry grower has to contend against long time after they appear to be ripe is the larva of the large brown beetle, Phyllophaga Quercina, commonly called May beetle, dor-bug or June bug. The sown directly in the receptacle in beetles are often very numerous during which it is desired they should flower. I the warm evenings of May and June, meetransferred a few thrifty young plants when they may be heard buzzing among bachelor's button from the garden to the leaves of trees, and occasionally he house in autumn, and was surprised thumping against dwelling house windows, attracted by the lights within. These beetles do considerable injury while in the mature state, by consuming the leaves of our cherry and other trees, but the greatest damage is done by the grubs, which live in the earth, and subsist on the roots of grasses and field in coming to maturity, and is little noticed till the second season, when it makes most of its growth, and when it acquires a most ravenous appetite.

At full size the grub is about two inches long, though they are most commonly seen coiled up in a semi-circle. In color they are a yellowish white, with a brown or copper colored head. Near the head strong jaws, which they use most effecto the damage of the farmer and gardener. In mowing fields, the grubs work

cutting off the roots, and thus breaking recently that it has passed through the the connection between the plant and winter safely with the thermometer 40 the moist earth beneath. In wet weather degrees below zero. they are less noticed, because the plants while swine will clean a field most thor- berry flavor, and possess great acidity. from weeds the grubs are forced to live as a canning fruit is largely owing to the there not being roots enough to anchor it less upon the fine roots of potatoes durmost often observed when they begin to gnaw holes into the tubers. They are soon as ripe.

But nowhere are these insects more destructive than in the strawberry garden, for they destroy the plants just after they have become well established in the soil, and before they have borne their crop, and the cleaner a field is kept from grass and weeds, the more closely are the grubs confined in their operations to the strawberry plants. We have seen spots of wilting plants, growing larger from day to day, as the grubs worked outwards gardening, mentions some simple remefrom the starting point, until the area of dies for the more common insects which ich border, where they bloom until I take dead plants would be larger than the infect house plants: living. Many consider the white grub a most formidable enemy, because his presence is not known till the work of destruction is done, but if one will learn the habits of the insect one can do very much in the way of checking his prowilt, it should be immediately pulled up and search made for the grub, which will not ordinarily be more than two or three inches below the surface. If not found below the wilted plant, continue the search around all the plants next adjoining, and according to our experience, in nine cases out of ten it will be found quite readily. In this way the damage can be stopped before it becomes very serious, for a very small number of grubs, if 'unmolested, may do a large amount of damage during the two or three months of their active life.

Strawberries should not be set over a

newly turned sod, nor in any field where the grubs are known to abound, until after they have been destroyed by starvation or otherwise. The principal damage done to the strawberry is done the first year, while the plants are small. In old beds grubs find food so abundant that, unless very numerous, they are seldom noticed by the damage they do. Many people believe that the use of fresh stable manure, sawdust, or chip dirt tends to breed or increase the number of these grubs in our fields or gardens, but we have little fears in this direction. This idea has doubtless gained favor from the fact that other grubs somewhat re sembling the dor beetle grub, are often found in chip dirt, old rotten wood, and in lumps of stable manure that have been spread and ploWed into the soil. But it should be known that the grub found in manure is not a root eating insect, but subsists in the larva state on decaying substances. The muck worm, as it is called, grows much faster than the grass and strawberry feeder, and is more of a blueish color, quite smooth and glossy, and usually plumper than the root eater. We have seen a dozen in a lump of manure that was not more than two or three inches in diameter, and in it they stay for a week, while the whiter grub is constantly moving about in search of fresh roots to devour. The muckworm belongs to the class of Relictus insects, or those that subsist on dead matter, and in its mature state is a dungbeetle. Do not hesitate to manure a strawberry bed with stable manure from fear of introducing the strawberry beetle; neither is the bluish muck-worm to be worried about when found in a lump of decomposing manure. It is not in the

insect world alone that friends are some-

times mistaken for enemies. The work of the entomologist is to teach us to know

The Shaffer Raspberry.

This raspberry was a chance seedling from Rochester, N. Y., among red and black raspberries. It has been thought by many that it was a hybrid but no one has claimed this for a certainty. It has some peculiar characteristics, one of which is to throw up bearing fruit canes the first season after planting, which bear large quantities of fruit in October and November; it also occasionally throws up fruit stalks from the bearing plants after the first season of fruiting is over.

and will continue to improve in quality, until they drop off on the ground. Those who have not eaten Shaffers with cream, after reaching the last stages of ripening. have never tasted Shaffers in their best state. In this condition, however, their color has become very dark, and they are exceedingly soft. Therefore, for market purposes, they are picked while the color is bright and before they are entirely ripe. I have not seen a raspberry that will equal the Shaffer in growth of cane. A plantation of it on good soil resembles a field of second-growth timber as much as anything I can think of. In its early plants. This insect is about three years stages of growth I have often seen canes so much the better. If possible, have it paper about two feet long, and wide enough to grow so high that a team and farm wagon would be entirely concealed behind the bushes. It thrives on sand or clay equally well, and it is not absolutely necessary to have rich soil. It bears enormous crops here on thin land. I do not understand why the Shaffer should prove as hardy as it does in the severe sections of the west. I never recommended it for such sections. are six legs. They are provided with When it was first introduced, my friends in northern Iowa asked if I could recomtually for their own benefit, but greatly mend it for that locality, and I told them I could not. I did not think that it would be hardy enough. But to my surprise it beneath the surface, and when abundant succeeds there, and gives the best satisthey sometimes entirely detroy the sod by faction. Correspondents have written

This raspberry is attracting the attenmay throw out new roots to replace the tion of canning houses. The proprietor ble. old, nearly as fast as they are eaten off. of one of our largest at Rochester, says In dry seasons a sod may be rolled up he thinks it is one of the very best for like a carpet, when the grubs will all be that purpose. Canning houses desire a found exposed within two inches of the fruit possessing marked character. A surface. Working so near the top of the sweet, mild, berry would be about worthsoil, the grubs, when abundant, may be less for canning. One suitable for that scratched out and devoured by hens, purpose should have a pronounced rasp oughly. In corn fields that are kept free The popularity of the Wilson strawberry upon the corn roots, and by mid-summer acid it contains. Nothing but a sour they often eat these so closely that a hill berry will do. Sweet berries that are of corn will be pulled by the corn cutter, much better for table use fresh, are not valued by canning houses. The Shaffer in the soil. They doubtless feed more or raspberry has a faculty of long endurance. The parent plant remained in full bearing ing the growing season, but they are for 15 years, and I presume is in good condition yet. Its roots are far-reaching, and remarkably vigorous. The defect of sometimes so abundant as to be able to color in the Shaffer came very near conconsume the entire crop if not dug as signing it to oblivion. On account of its purplish color, I hesitated long before introducing it. It is like a trusty friend, who may have a crooked nose; we forget the offending feature when we remember what a big heart he h as, and how faithfully he stands by us .- C. A. Green, in Rural New Yorker.

> Remedies for Insects on House Plants. A correspondent of the Country Gantleman, writing on the subject of window

At this season, a good warm shower bath, given in the bath tub, or the kitchen sink, will be of the greatest service to the plants, as the dust from the sweepings of up the pores of their leaves. If you have is generally supposed to be the case. He gress. When a strawberry plant is seen to a tin bath tub, place the plants in that, and shower them with a small sprinkler, until all the leaves are well moistened. Plants breathe through their leaves, and if they are not kept clean, there can be no healthy growth. So cleanliness is as requisite to them as to ourselves: and it is the filth of a plant which breeds the plant lice-aphis-that so greatly injure their luxuriant growth, and finally sap their strength entirely. A good shower bath, and a quick shake of the plant, will often destroy all the aphis and their larvæ.

"The thrip, or scale bug, however, that clings so closely to the stems of roses, abutilons, hibiscus, fuchsias, etc., and sucks out their life, will need to be rubbed off with the thumb and finger, or a little brush -an old tooth-brush will answer the purpose-to remove all the scales. Wet it in strong soapsuds, and gently brush down the stems.

"Red spiders are the worst vermin of all the tribes which attack window plants. but a good dusting of red pepper is not just to their taste, and it will soon drive them away if repeated once a week, while it does no injury to the plants.

"The tiny mites of white worms that infest the soil of house plants are very destructive to their growth. If you will make some strong lime water, by slaking a piece of lime in warm water, and bottle it for use, to mix with water for your plants, it will soon kill all earth worms. Sulphate of ammonia dissolved in warm water will also produce the same effect. Take half a pound and dissolve it in a gallon of water, then put it in a jug, and add two tablespoonfuls of it to gallon of hot water, once in five or six days, and water the plants with it. Both of these compounds will act as a fertilizer upon the plants, as well as a worm destroyer, and there is no stimulant better adapted to the growth of fuchsias, roses, heliotropes, begonias and geraniums, as it makes their foliage of the most vivid green, and increase their root growth."

The Farmers' Kitchen Garden. Mr. Milton, in the Country Gentleman, puts forth some sound arguments on the expediency of farmers' having a good

garden, saying: "A good deal depends upon the condition of a man's stomach as to how he feels about undertaking a hard day's work. Put an ill-fed man to perform a day's work alongside of one who enjoys a varied and healthy diet, and, other things being equal, the latter will soon show the advantage.

"All culture in the raising of vegetables and fruits, if attended to in season which sprang up in a garden 12 miles can be produced at least fifty per cent. cheaper than if neglected at the proper time. Allow the weeds to get a good start, and it takes double the amount of

labor to destroy them, than if attended to when they first vegetate. "The seeds of beets, onions and similar kinds appear thickly above the ground and thinning is neglected until they are large and crowded. As a result, it costs more to thin them, and the crop never attains the perfection that it would under timely care. So it is with garden and farm The fruit will remain on the bushes a crops. Neglect them at the proper time, and the difference between a paying and

nonpaying crop is determined. "For early vegetables and fruits, a southeastern exposure is the most suitable. If of blue vitriol. A recent experiment, where the soil is well drained, which it should be such stakes were mixed with others not soaked (there is no use in trying to grow good crops on wet, undrained land), a level case where not soaked all the leaves were enpiece of ground is suitable, although I tirely ruined, while those on the soaked stakes consider a slightly sloping piece better, not sloping enough, however, to suffer by washing during heavy rains, but just six years. enough to carry off the surface water. Avoid having it where there are any trees sheltered from north and northwest winds, convenient to the house, and so that all go around the tree, and a string, and tied it at possible can be done with horse power.

"An oblong piece of ground is the most family, bearing in mind, however, that one-fourth of an acre, well manured and well cultivated will produce more and better crops than one acre indifferently attended to. Half an acre in good condi. tion will produce sufficient vegetables and fruits for a large family.

"The best soil for a garden, is a good sandy loam, but if this cannot be had, any soil can be made suitable by drainage subsoiling and manuring; endeavor to get it as mellow and easily worked as possi-

"The best manure for either vegetables or fruits is well decomposed barnyard manure. It is not advisable to use fresh manure, as in such a condition it is unfit for plant food, and if it is put into the soil dry and fresh, it is a long time before it gets into condition so that the roots of plants derive nourishment from it : better place in a heap and allow it to ferment and rot before putting into the ground. All vegetables require well manured soil, some, of course, much more than others. Cab bage, celery, sweet corn and cauliflowers especially, require rich soil. For peasceans and tomatoes, if the soil is in tolerable good candition, a top dressing of wood ashes applied after plowing and well harrowed in is excellent in most kinds of soils. I have often raised better crops of these vegetables when an application of wood ashes was given than when barnyard manure was used; there was less vine and more fruit. Working the ground at the proper time is another essential to be stranded to. Clayer land has to be care. S. TAPLIN, Florist, attended to. Clayey land has to be carefully worked, especially when plowed in the spring. If wet when plowed, it remains in a lumpy condition all summer, and as a consequence poor crops can only be expected. Thorough cultivation before the seeds are put into the ground greatly accelerates the work during the entire season.

The Phylloxera in America.

The Country Gentleman says: Dr. H. H. Farley, of Union Springs, N. Y., who has for many years made grape culture a specialty, informed us that the phylloxera the rooms will settle upon them and clog is more abundant on our native vines than finds very few vines at the present time entirely free from these insects. They are particularly partial to the Clinton. During the past dozen years no roots have been examined without finding more or less indications of their presence. Nevertheless, but few of his vines, which have been planted within thirty years, have been seriously injured, but have continued vigorous on strong, rich, well cultivated soil, and only on a neglected piece of poor land the Isabella and Catawba were eaten up by them some years since. Iona and Rebecca suffer the most. Among those which suffer least, and which fare nearly alike, are Concord, Catawba, Brighton, Isabella, Duchess, and Rogers' hybrids. To maintain healthy condition, vines must have full room to grow. The French vineyards, which suffer so severely, have the vines four feet apart, and after pruning they have the appearance of fields of small stumps three feet high. If our free growing sorts were subjected to such treatment, Dr. Farley thinks they would not pesist this insect better than the vineyards of France, and the only practical remedy is to plant free-growing sorts, give then high culture and proper attention, and they will thrive in spite of the phylloxera. Dr. Farley's vineyard is on a point of land surrounded by the waters of Cayuga lake on three sides, the soil a strong clay loam which has been thoroughly underdrained, and the later varieties will ripen here which fail to mature in localities away from the influence of the open

Horticultural Notes.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentles thinks the "tree bean" is only an improved navy bean, and adds the name is a misnomer as it does not grow in tree form.

THE chief reason why white grapes are no seen in market more frequently, is because they do not bear shipment well. They are thin-skinned, and the skin breaks easily. T. B. TERRY says the neatest thing out for

raising the temperature of the cellar, when it gets too low, is a small oil stove with a radiator, or drum, on top of it. The cost is small and the control perfect, to a fraction of a de-JUDGE SAMUEL MILLER, editor of the horti-

grafted so as to have choice fruit long before young planted trees will bear. The same wild grape vines. In Vineland, N. J., an awning is extended

cultural department of the Rural World sava:

Wild plum trees can be often let stand and

over grape trellises as a preventive of rot, and is generally successful. Mr. Caywood, a large grape grower of New York, makes a shelter of thin; boards in the form of a roof, three feet wide, over the rews of grapes.

A LARGE potato grower some years ago got seed of the Early Rose variety from Nova Scotia. His crop was so much better than usual that he has kept up this importation since. He finds that Northern-grown seed holds its advantage two or three seasons, after which fresh importations should be made. For most localities seed from Maine potatoes would be far enough North to give whatever advantage can be derived from a change of

GRAPEVINE mildew, says the Gardener's Monthly, can be prevented by soaking the stakes on which the vines twine in a solution throughout the vineyard, showed that in every were healthy. A weaker solution of the vitriol was not so effective. The effect of the soaking gradually dies out, but will last from four to

A CORRESPONDENT of the Western Rural tells to shade it, but, at the same time, if it is that journal how he prevented rabbits from destroying his trees: "I took a strip of tag the top and bottom, and I will warrant them not to hurt the tree any more. In the spring I would take it off and put it in a box and se profitable to work—say twice as long as in my barn, and in the fall I would put it on broad. The rows are then long, and less my trees again. It costs but a trifle, and only time is taken up in turning when working a few hours' work will put it on again. By with the horse. The size of garden should | practicing this plan, I have a fine orchard, the be in accordance with the demands of the best is our county, while my neighbors have lost their trees by neglect.

> THE New York Times tells us that if anything is put upon the trunks of trees that is air-proo it will kill the bark. There is always a circulation of air and moisture through the bark of a tree, and if this is prevented by any air or water proof application the bark will die. For this reason, to defend the tree from the attacks of the canker worms by an adhesive and moist band around the trunk it is usual to put aband of paper next to the bark and apply the tar to this instead of to the trunk directly. Tar will harden too quickly alone, and it should, there fore, be diluted with an equal quantity of mo. lasses; or printers' ink diluted with molasses may be used. The bands should be put on as soon as the warm weather arrives and the wingless moths begin to ascend the trees.

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Is not always innate or born with them, but many instances are known where it has been acquired by the persistent and judicious use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

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Reference, Editor Michigan Farmer. 514-6

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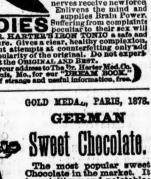
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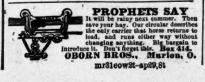


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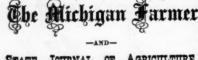
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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

DETROIT, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1885.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 53,642 bu. gainst 36,957 bu., the previous week and 42,791 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments for the week were -134,518 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 937,274 bu., against 1,092,671 last week and 209,776 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The visible supply of this grain on April 25 was 40,451,148 bu. against 41,432,681 the previous week, and 22,464,776 bu. at corresponding date in 1884. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 981,533 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending April 25 were 637,482 bu., against 987,747 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 4,825,187 bu. against 6,-529,988 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1884.

The market was quite an interesting one the past week, with prices moving rapidly up and down as the reports from abroad were more or less warlike. On the whole values are higher than a week ago, but have declined considerably since Thursday, when No. 1 white sold at \$1 05: May delivery at \$1 061 and June at \$1 07. On Saturday values were lower, closing at \$1 04 for No. 1 white spot, and \$1 034 for No. 2 red. Sales for the week were 90 cars of spot and 1,159,000 bu. of futures. In this market yesterday the market opened a little lower, rallied slightly, and finally closed 2@21c lower on spo than on Saturday. Peace rumors were plentiful, and reports from London show ed a strong belief that all difficultie would be adjusted between Russia and Great Britain. The vote of credit passed the Commons yesterday, and warlike preparations are still in progress on the part of both governments. Chicago was in clined to be panicky over the peace news, but braced up a little below the close. Prices declined about the same as here. No. 2 red closed at 981@991c, and No. 3 red at 87 c per bu. Liverpool was quiet and steady, with both flour and wheat in fair demand.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from April 20

	- 11	No. 1 white.	white.	red.	red.
Apr.20		1 0214		1 01%	89
i 21		1 023%		1 0016	
4 99		1 02%		1 00%	
				1 00%	
				1 00%	
44 25		1 0316			
4 27		1 08		1 00%	
· 28		1 03		1 01	
44 29 .l.		1 0316		1 02	
44 30		1 05		1 04	
				1 04%	
				1 0816	
				1 011/4	
The	following	o state	ment	gives	th

closing figures on No. 1 white each day of the past week for the various deals:

May June July 1 08% 1 04% 1 08% 1 06% 1 06% 1 07 1 04% 1 06% 1 06 1 04% 1 06% 1 08% 1 08% 1 08% 1 08% 1 08% 1 08% For No. 2 red the closing prices on the

various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

1 06%

Outside of the war rumors the condition of the growing crop is a matter of great interest to every one, and new estimate of the probable result of the next harvest are being published from day to day. Reports generally agree upon a reduction in the winter wheat yield of 93,000,000 of bu. as compared with last season. This would give a crop of about 405,000,000 bu., as compared with 498,545,863 bu. of 60 lbs. last season, provided the spring wheat crop is the same as last year. As to the relative amounts of these two crops, winter wheat last year yielded 356,253,200 measured bushels and spring wheat 156,-510,700 bushels. The reports from the winter wheat States are no more favorable than for the past month, and Michigan appears to be the only one with favorable prospects for an average crop. The past week a flying trip through Canada between Detroit and Niagara Falls gave some opportunity of seeing the condition of winter wheat in that part of the Dominion. The fields were very uneven, with large spots frequent where the wheat had been killed out. In Western New York the outlook favored a crop a little below the average where it was examined. The tops of hills and knolls had been swept bare, while other portions of the fields showed a fair growth. In no instance did the crop show up as well as in our own

From Europe reports of the growing erop are varied. In Prussia prospects are reported as being generally satisfactory,

excepting in the Provinces of Saxony, Posen, Pômerania and Scheleswig. From Odessa, Russia, it was reported that there had been a severe drought throughout South Russia. There were fears for the crons: rain was much wanted. The stocks of grain in all South Russian ports in Black and Azov seas and in Danubian ports were, probably, on April 1, 1885, upwards of 10,000,000 bushels, which would load a large fleet of vessels. The imports of flour and wheat into the United Kingdom from August 25, 1884, to April 11, 1885, have been equal to 83,722,490 bushels of wheat. The farmers' deliveries period have been equal to 39,812,064 bu. weeks 123,534,554 bushels against 132,000,-000 bushels estimated consumption during the same period, which is on the basis of 4,000,000 busifels per week for 33 weeks. that have ruled for some months past The deficiency has been in 33 weeks, 8,465, 446 bushels. The English crop was placed at about 72,000,000 bushels for consumption for food, which is placed annually at for good quality; Ohio cheese sells at 208,000,000 to 216,000,000 bushels. The about same figures as our own, while New 167,936 bushels, and on passage for the United Kingdom April 11, 24,960,000 liberal receipts of new, with a falling off for 180,662,400 bushels, leaving to be purchased and shipped in time for arrival and use in this crop season of foreign wheat, 27,337,510 to 35,387,510 bushels.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Saturday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

april 28, per cental.

Flour, extra State.... 10s. 0 d.

Wheat, No. 1 white... 7s. 94d.

do Spring No 2 new 7s. 94d.

do Winter Western 7s. 1 d.

CORN AND UATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 21,743 bu., against 7,758 bu. the previous week, and 12,951 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments were 32,779 bu. The visible supply in the country on April 25 amounted to 9,121,-508 bu. against 10,278,195 bu. the previous week, and 13,601,309 bu at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 1,158,687 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 1,650,679 bu., against 1,225,141 bu, the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 12,999,760 bu., against 5. in 1884. The stocks now held in this city amount to 77,789 bu., against 63,717 bu. last week and 16,941 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. Corn closed quiet and with a slight decline from the highest points reached, but yet considerably high

172,178 bu. for the corresponding period previous week, and 742,663 lbs. two weeks er than a week ago. No. 2 is offered at 53c per bu., with 52%c bid, and new high mixed at 52c per bu. The shortening up of the visible supply and the steady demand from abroad, places corn in a strong condition. At Chicago corn is quoted at 485 @491c per bu. for spot No. 2, with a steady demand. In futures, May delivery

is quoted at 491c, June at 481c, and July at 49tc per bu. The Toledo market is quiet but higher than a week ago, No. 2 spot being quoted at 521c May delivery at 52c. June at 511c. and July at 52c per bu. At Milwaukee corn is scarce and firm at 48tc per bu, for No. 2 spot. The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted firm at 5s. 3; per cental for new mixed, and 5s. 8id. for old do. The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 31.764 bu, against

70.927 pu, the previous week, and 30.066 bu. for the corresponding week in 1884. The shipments were 8,969 bu. The visible supply of this grain on April 25 was 2.395,689 bu., against 4,030,326 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. Stocks in this city on Mon day amounted to 50,076 bu., against 53, 309 bu. the previous week, and 38,043 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The exports for Europe the past week were 34,869 bu., and for the last eight weeks were 1,304,654 bu., against 18,978 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1884. The visible supply shows a decrease of 116,-596 bu. during the week. Oats are quiet in this market, but at an advance from the prices quoted a week ago. No. 2 white are quoted at 40tc per bu., No. 2 mixed at 391c, and light mixed at 40c. The Chicago market is quiet and steady, with spot No. 2 mixed at 86c, May delivery at 36tc, June at 36%c, and July at 86%c per bu. Toledo is quoted steady, with spot No. 2 mixed at 394c per bu. The prospects favor a steady market, with prices well maintained. At New York values have also been advanced, and though the market is quiet there seems to be enough business doing to hold up prices. Quotations there are as follows: No. 8 mixed, 412c; No. 2 do., 411@42c; No. 1 do., 43c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 481c; No. 3 white, 421c; No. 2 do.,431c; No. 1 white, 46c; Western

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

State mixed 431c.

white, 45@54c; State white, 471@48c;

Under liberal receipts the market is hardly so strong as a week ago, 17c being an outside quotation for really good packages, while the bulk of the receipts of fresh made stock go at 15@16c per lb. Now and then a package of extra quality brings 18c in a small way, while creamery is quoted at 28@25c per lb. Low grade stock has a wide range, according to its same condition as that of Boston, with relative badness, and sells at all prices between 6c and 12c per lb. Butter substitutes are quoted dull at 12@14c per lb. The Chicago market is quoted lower, with a slack demand and increasing receipts. Buyers only take such quantities as they need to meet immediate demands. Quotations in that market are as follows: Creamery, fancy, 24@25c; do., common to choice, 18@22c; dairy, choice. 18@ 19c; do., fancy, 20@21e; fair to good dairy, 18@15c; common grades, 11@18c; packing stock, 8@9c; inferior, 6@7c. The New York market is slightly lower than a week ago, but on the finest grades there is a firmer tone in the trade. Western stock is not in demand except for the finest lots, and a good deal is sold at best rates obtainable so as to close it out and keep down stocks. Quotations on new stock

in that market are as follows: Creamery, fair to good.
Creamery, ordinary.
State half-firkin tubs and pails, fancy.
State half-firkin tubs and pails, choice,
State half-firkin tubs, etc., fair to good
State, half-firkin tubs, etc., ordinary.
State, Welsh, choice.
State, Welsh, cod to prime.
State, Welsh, cod dinary. Western stock is quoted as follows:

Vestern factory, choice..... Vestern factory, fair to good Vestern factory, ordinary ... The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending April 25 were of home grown wheat during the same 250,605 lbs., against 157,601 lbs. the pre vious week, and 170,778 lbs. two weeks of wheat, making the total supply in 33 previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1884 were 121.314 lbs.

The cheese market is very quiet, and values show no change from the figure Fine full cream State sells at a range of 19@131c per lb., the latter price only for favorite makes; skims are quoted at 8@90 remainder of crop to be delivered is 32,- York is 1@1c higher. The Chicago market has declined during the week under bushels, making supply already provided in the demand. Quotations there are as In Texas twelve months' wool is held at follows: Full cream cheddar, 9@94c; full cream flats, two in a box, 11c; Young America, full cream, 111@121c; full cream, new, 81@9c; choice skimmed, 5@ 51c; skimmed, poor to good, 2@4c; damaged, 1@1c. The New York market is very quiet for old cheese, while new goods | San Francisco. In Kentucky some sales of the best quality are in good demand. If the quality was not good, however, it tucky combing has been sold at 20c, which was difficult to get rid of stock, and low values were the rule in such cases. Quota

> tions on old are as follows: Quotations on new are as follows:

The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 60s. per cwt., the same figures as re-

ported one week ago. The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 15,893 boxes against 11,942 boxes the previous week and 14,322 boxes the corresponding week in 1884. The exports from all American ports for the week ending April 25 foot up 917,564 lbs., against 1,924,915 lbs. the

ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 1.042,222 lbs.

WOOL.

"Is there anything more favorable in the outlook for wool," writes a correspondent who makes a speciality of growing very high quality of wool. To answer frankly we must say there is not. The market is in much the same condition as for some months past. The stocks held at the east are light, and as prices are too low to allow of importations of fine clothing wools except at a loss, it will be gen. erally conceded that wool should occupy a strong position. But the conditions of trade are such that wool enmanufacturers are afraid to buy a pound of wool, or make a yard of goods they have not orders for, and as the season has also been against them, they are not inclined to take any chances in the future. The industrial depression of the past two years has completely eliminated speculative feeling in he trade, and while every one acknow edges the low range of values to be something that cannot in the nature of things last much longer, yet no one cares to invest a dollar in the future of the market. Tney prefer putting their money into wheat or corn, where the daily fluctuations afford them plenty of excitement and small gains. It looks as if there were more money in buying wool at present values than in any other farm product, and probably six months from now manufacturers will be kicking themselves because they did not take advantage of it.

The eastern markets are fairly active but with no improvement to note in prices At Boston the sales for the week comprised 1,957,000 lbs of domestic and 291,900 lbs of foreign, making the week's transac tions foot up 2,248,900 lbs against 4,532, 700 the previous week. The total receipts of wool at the port of Boston last week comprise 4,309 bales domestic and 1,-925 bales foreign, against 3,475 bales do mestic and 5,533 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1885, comprise 93,564 bales domestic and 14,737 bales foreign, against 72, 138 bales domestic and 29,015 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1884

The Journal says of that market: "There is no improvement to notice in the Boston wool market, and we see no indications of any. The business has been a fair average one, amounting to 2, 366,300 pounds for the week, but, while holders are anxious to close upold stocks, manufacturers are indifferent and purchase only when desirable lots can be obtained at low and reasonable prices. There is a better feeling for woolens and goods are selling more freely, but the demand is not up to expectation, and the prices paid leave but a very small margin. The demand is not such as would warrant any large purchases of wool in anticipa-tion of a better trade prospectively.

The New York market is in about the prices ranging about the same. Michigan X is quoted at 29@80c, with sales mostly at the latter figures, New York X at 28c, XX Ohio and Pennsylvania at 83@841c, quarter blood at 29@80c, and fine delaine

"After a long period of continued in-activity and depression among the wool and woolen interests, we finally perceive some indications of a more encouraging nature. For the past nine or ten months production of woolens has been greatly curtailed, say one-third at least, and many of the mills have not yet resumed opera-tions to any great extent; but a great many others have or are about to resume work.

been overdone; dull business, very low prices and small profits, or no profits at all. have been the consequences—thus re sulting in numerous failures, some of which were of more or less magnitude. It would seem, however, as if the rubicon had been passed, and any improvement henceforth must tend to a better and healthier business. Money is cheap and abundant, the country is financially and politically free from any embarrassments, labor is finding more employment and at rather better reward in many departments, the population is increasing, and the consumptive demand, though still slow, is closer up to production than at any period before in many years.

"Although all the mills are not as yet

fully employed, nevertheless the old clip of wool is becoming rapidly exhausted d desirable sorts are getting very scarce and appear to be not only more salable but rather firmer in prices. California and Texas especially are nearly out of market."

The same paper thus prophesies in re gard to the price of the new clip: "Michigan XX fleeces will open at 27@

29c and advance 1c.
"Pennsylvania XX fleeces will open at 29@31c and advance 1c.
"West Virginia and Ohio XX fleeces will open at 30@32c and advance 1c at

The new clip in the Southern States is noving slowly. Very little has been done as yet in Texas, California or Kentucky. 18 and 19c, and eight months' wool from 15@17c per pound. In California the sales have been considerable. The best middle country wool ranges from 16@18c, and Southern from 10@12c per pound. No of clothing have been made at 21c. Kenis above prices ruling at the east for the same class of wools.

Reports from London are to the effect that Australian combing is held very firmly, as well as all fine clothing wools.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday in its review of the British grain trade, during the past week, says:

"The weather has been seasonable. The sales of English wheat during the week were 57,636 quarters at 37s. 1d., against 58,121 quarters at 37s. 4d. during the corresponding week last year. Business in foreign wheat has been small and unsatisfactory, with values depending from day to day on the prospects of peace In off coast market nothing is doing; eight cargoes arrived, one cargo was withdrawn and seven remained, including four of California; 14 cargoes are due. Trade on passage is fairly active. Values are fluctuating. At today's market but little business was done owing to the uncertain condition of politics. Wheat nominally 2s lower; flour dull at 1s cheap-er; corn was scarce; barleys were rather lower; beans and peas were unchanged.

POTATOES meet a dull market at about the prices of a week ago, namely, 38@40c per bu. for car lots, and 40@45c for small lots from store. On the street farmers realize 38@45c per bu., according to quality and variety. At Chicago the market is easy under a fair inquiry, and at about the prices of a week ago. Quotations on car lots there are as follows: Good to fancy Burbanks 47@50c; Early Rose, 45@48c; Beauty of Hebron, 45@48c; Peerless, 42@45c; common varieties, 85@ 38c. At New York potatoes are slow and weak. Western New York, in sacks of 180 lbs., sell at \$1 50@2 00 per sack, and foreign at about same price. New Southern are being received, and sell at \$6@7 per bbl. for prime, and \$3@3 50 for com mon stock.

THE market for clover seed has declined sharply since our last report, and while some holders are asking a good price for their stock no one seems to want it except for No. 2, and as the season is about over sweepstakes. for sowing, there will undoubtedly be a further decline. The Chicago market is dull, weak and lower, with prime quoted at \$5 30 per bu. \$5 10 for No. 2, and \$5 10@5 40 for mammoth.

Onions are steady in this market, and range from \$3 25@3 50 per bbl., and \$1@ 1 50 per bu. On the street farmers are selling at 90@\$1 per bu. for fair to good lots. The Chicago market is lower under large supplies and arrivals of green onions from the south. Quotations there are \$3 50@4 75 per bbl., the latter for those in fine condition. At New York old onions are no longer quoted owing to large arrivals of Bermudas, which sell at \$5 50 @\$7 per bbl.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, May 19th and 20th, at Dexter Park, Chicago, will be held one of the most important sales of Hereford and Polled Augus cattle that has ever taken place in this country. At that time the herd of Messrs. Burleigh & Bodwell, of Indianapolis, Ind., will be sold. It consists of 120 head, and has ac quired national reputation among Hereford breeders, as containing finer specimens of this breed than any herd in the country. The animals in these herds were all imported, and were selected by Mr. Burleigh from the best herds in England and Scotland and are of unquestionable breeding. The sale will be made without reserve, as owing to ill health Mr. Burleigh is forced to withdraw from the business.

A LETTER from S. Pennock & Sons' Co. of Kennett Square, Pa., n.anufacturers of Road Machines, informs us that after a long delay they have been granted an important patent on these machines, and those intending to purchase machines of at 86c. The New York Reenemist says o this kind will do well to read carefully

what they say: "We have received official notice from he Commissioner of Patents that a patent filed August 2d, 1882, has been allowed us filed August 2d, 1682, has been allowed us and will be issued April 14, 1885. By this paten; we have secured Broadly a mounted Road Machine with front running gear adapted to turn at any angle to the line of draft. Also, Broadly a Road Machine with levers for independent movement of either end of bar, with guides to secure tions to any great extent; but a great many tions to any great extent; but a great many others have or are about to resume work. But while this has been the case, other mills, such as the worsted and fancy yarn factories, are fully employed, and those whose products may be classed as the most unique and popular, have found it necessary to work all day and sometimes into the night so as to supply the demand.

Whas clothing trade the past year has tions to resume work. Also, Broadly in a Road Machine a scraper bar with a series of interchangeable and reversible plates forming a continuation of the Champion, the Waldo, the Lamborn and other Road Machines recently patent ed will see that they directly infringe upon our claims in principles of fundamental importance. Sheep and Wool Notes.

THE Southdown flock owned by Lord Walsingham in England, regarded as the finest in head, bad circulation of blood, sick headache. the world, will soon be closed out at public

A TYPOGRAPHICAL error in the record of the shearing at Northville made the days' growth day, etc. of fleece of O. Sloan's two year old ewe 459 days. It should have been 359 days, a decided

Mr. Burnett has purchased of N. A. Clapp the young bull Giftie's Bell Duke, by Bell Duke of Milford 47468, out of Giftie 2d, by Plumwood Lad 24322, tracing to imp. Stapleton Lass, by Sailor (9592), to place at the head of

MESSRS. J. & G. W. JENES & Co., of Sand Beach, Mich., have sold to a company of farmers in Marine, Sanilac County, the bull New Year's Day 60554. The bull is dark red in color, of fine form and proportions. His age is 17 months, and his weight 1,125 pounds.

THE wool growers of Colorado have lately

been in session, and were unanimous in re-iter ating their demands for a restoration of the tariff of 1867 on wools and woolens. The sheep interest in Colorado is at present one of the largest, but the reduction in the price of wool has had a very demoralizing effect on the

history of that Territory have the flocks come through the winter in such good conditio and with so small a percentage of loss, which Northern wool has yet been received at is estimated at not more than one per cent. Losses from natural causes often exceed this estimate, so that notwithstanding the unusually severe winter the flocks of Montana have not suffered. At the recent shearing of the Clinton County

Association, Mr. Byrne exhibited his Merino stock ram, now ten years old, and he sheared 34 lbs. 9 oz. His shearing record is as follows First year, 17 lbs. 4 oz.; second, 27 lbs. 8 oz. third, 29 lbs. 8 oz.; fourth, 30 lbs. 1 oz.; fifth. 29 lbs. 5 oz.; sixth, 28 lbs. 9 oz.; seventh, 28 lbs. 14 oz.; eighth, 31 lbs. 4 oz.; ninth, 34 lbs. 6 oz. The correspondent who sent us this did not say whether or not the ram had always been sheared in public; but if authentic the

THE U.S. Economist gives manufacturer some good advice in the following paragraph: "We have been informed on creditable authority that good fleece (XX Ohio) can be bought of eastern dealers, not here but in adjacent cities at 30c, which means 25c in the country. Before the Michigan or Ohio farmers are prepared to sell their fine wools at any stender when the sell see a general plausible of these price we shall see a general slaughter of sheep and lambs, and it would be futile for us to raise our voice against it; for unless the farmer gets last year's prices for wool, the sheep and lambs must go to the butcher. It will pay better to raise half a clip than a full one, unless honest labor secures a fair emolument. It is useless to argue with the farmer that woolen goods are slow of sale and selling below cost, for he will tell you in answer that manufacturers are always making the same complaintevery year, as it would seem, for the purpose of depressing the price of American wools, while they send to Australia, India, Africa, Russia and South America agents to purchase foreign wools at prices relatively higher when duties and all costs are taken into account. Much as our sympathies may turn toward wool dealers and woolen manufacturers on account of the losses incurred in the year 1884, as economists holding the scales of justice between all men and looking into the future rather than at the dark picture presented to our gaze, we shall make no concealment in asserting that the wisest policy to pursue is to pay the farmer the prices of 1884, or within 5@10 per cent of the same, without any murmur, else we shall witness the wholesale slaughter of sheep, and the price of XX Ohio fleece going up once more to 50t, for it is in the power of the farmers to do so so long as they hold the key of the situation." price we shall see a general slaughter of shee and lambs, and it would be futile for us to raise

Stock Notes.

AT the Geary Brothers' sale of Aberde Angus at Dexter Park, Chicago, on April 21st, 41 head of cows and bulls were sold at ar verage of \$265.73.

pigs won the sweepstake prize for the best bos and five sows of any age or breed. A \$100 gol at considerably lower values. Sales are medal for the heaviest hog was also taken by being made at \$5 60 for prime, and \$4 50 a Berkshire. The Jersey Reds won the second

> MR. E. S. BURNETT of Baneroft, Shiawasse County, has sold the following Shorthorn from his herd:

To Ralph Perry, Vernon, the young bull Bancroft, sired by 20th Duke of Richland 55759, out of Laura Bell, by Mazurka Lad 2d 33259, tracing to imported Victoria, by Swiss Roy (19164)

33239, tracing to imported Victoria, by Swiss Boy (13164).

To D. W. Case, Shiawassee, the bull calf Challenge B., by Duke of Richland, out of Pearl 12th, by Frantic Duke 33648, tracing to Old Strawberry, by Deliverance (11347).

To J. & V. McCann, Vernon, the bull Royal Prince, by Roan Prince 36811, out of Louisa, by Argyll Joe 18893.

MR. WM. BALL, of Hamburg, has sold to A Hosner, of Farmington, Oakland County, the young bull 2d Earl of the West, sire Duke of Crow Farm 38332, dam, Nonpariel 40th (a Cruikshank) bred by John Isaac, of Bomar ton, Ont., by Statesman 1st 54064, out of imp Nonpariel 32d (Vol. 25), by Sir Christoph (22895), Nonpariel 26th by Scarlet Velvet (16916), Nonpariel 24th by Lord Sackville (13249), tracing to Nonpariel 3d, by Young Frederick (3836), and thence to Blyth Comet (85). The Duke of Crow Farm is a Renick Rose of Sharon of the highest type, and cross ing him on this Cruikshank cow has produce a bull with the style and symmetry of the Bates family, united with the substance and quality of the Cruikshank. Mr. Hosner has a prize animal in this young bull, which is as ine individually as his breeding.

THERE is a wide-spread and serious preva nce of disorders of the kidneys; and of various liseases caused by the imperfect operation of the kidney and liver. According to Robert Thompson, and other recognized authorities kidneys disorders are very common, but the obscurity of their positive symptoms is so marked that many people, ill and out of sorts generally, are really victims of kidney comlaint, and they and their physician do not realise it. Rheumatic pains, irregular appetite frequent headache, chills and fever, "blues," hot and dry skin, sour stomsch, dyspepsia, f regular action of the bowels, nervous irritabil ity, muscular soreness, cramps, languor, impairment of memory, loss of virility, are among he preliminary evidences of coming kidney and liver derangements. As the disease de velops then follow lame back, swelling ankles pale face, scalding sensations, the water sometimes being light and abundant, at thers scarce, dark-colored and frothy, and abounding in sediment, and, under the microscope, in albumen and tube casts. If the de ranged kidneys are not promptly attended to there is danger of the terrible Bright's Disease -hitherto considered incurable, which is conamption or destruction of the kidneys—the approach of which alarming disorder should awaken the liveliest concern, for it soon hurries one into the grave unless promptly

effect also of weaking the vigor of the liver, as indicated if one has, besides the above

symptoms, yellow spotted skin, fat covered kindling wood, and sadly took up their home. ye-balls, frontal headache after eating, burning and itching skin, cold extremities, hot nausea, light colored evacuations, constipation piles, variable appetite and feelings, dizziness blurred eyesight, liver cough, ague, chills, fevers, wakefulness at night, drowsiness by

These are some of the commoner sympton as laid down by leading medical authorities. and with them in view one ought not to have much trouble in ascertaining if he is suffering from disorders of these great organs. These observations have been called forth by

double-column article which appears in an-

other place in this paper. Skeptical of some of the statements made therein, and at other times by the same persons, we have been led to make a little study of the matter ourselves. with the above result. These diseases prevail amongst young and old everywhere, resulting in terrible and untimely deaths; they take off more people than epidemics; physicians report death as occurring from such diseases as apoplexy, paralysis, convulsions, heart disease, oneumonia, fevers, etc., when in reality thes lisorders are secondary to Bright's disease and would seldom occur were the kidneys in healthy working condition. Hence, from personal knowledge, or from the trustworthy experience of other competent judges, we believe there is no preparation equal to the remedy that is so nently mentioned elsewhere in this issue, for preventing and curing the dangerous disorders of which we have written. It has an extraordinary sale, is everywhere commended, the record of its work seems indisputable, its manufacturers are reputed to be men of the highest standing. We hold, therefore, that not to use it, if needed, would be a crime against one's supremest interests, especially at this time when, threatened by a fearful epidemic, it is of the highest importance, according to Dr. Koch, the celebrated German cholera specialist, that we keep the kidneys, liver and digestive organs in healthy action if the scourge would be escaped.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. Baled hay is worth \$20 per ton at Kalkaska.

Elk Rapids had a snow fall a foot in depth on Flint is going to have the State Band Tour-

St. Louis, Gratiot County, has ten saloons bonds are placed at \$5,000. A Portland firm sent 1,000 sacks of flour to

Belfast, Ireland, last week. The law library at the Ann Arbor University contains 56,000 volumes. Since January 7, 1885, Richland has shipped 9,600 head of sheep to market.

A Jonesville firm shipped three car loads ouggies to Kansas last week.

The annual State convention of the W. C. I. U. will be held at Albion, May 19 22. Capt. Henry Stark, an Allegan County ploneer, died at his home near Otsego on the lst.

Garfield township, Grand Traverse County,

Jonesville has offered \$500 to the G. A R

Four inmates of the Washtenaw County use, whose ages aggregated 340 years oor House, who ied last week.

There was coined at the United States mints during the month of April \$1,991,500 in gold and \$2,432,000 in silver.

D. Woodward, of Clinton, mourns the loss of \$4,000 worth of peach trees, killed by the severe cold of last winter.

Joseph Erard, a Pontiac grandfather, was last week convicted of assault and battery on his eight-year-old grand-daughter. It cost an Eaton County farmer \$6 to sell maple sugar adulterated with the common brown sugar to Charlotte people.

The recent decline in the price of copper has affected the trade that six of the copper nines in the upper peninsula will close.

The Lansing Republican compliments the manager of the greenhouses at the Agricul-tural College, Louis Knapper, in no measured A Monroe lad stole a pair of pants that he might make a respectable appearance at Sunday solool. An irreligious judge sent him up

or 30 days. Eighty-five young English farmers arrived at Montreal last week, en route to the north-west, where they will settle. Others of their friends will follow speedily.

Edward Webb, of Ovid, while coupling cars at Marshall, was run over by a loaded car and had his ancle so crushed that amputation was

Two Ann Arborites recently mistook wild parenips for turnips, ate freely of them, and were poisoned, Jacob Fisher dying, and the other, Chas. Benz, being very ill.

The Messrs. Little, who operated a pepper-mint farm in Eggleston township, Muskegon County, last year, made such a good thing of it that they will go into the business on a large cale this year.

The lumber cut on the Lake Huron shore this season shows a falling off of over 150,000,000 feet from last year's cut, and the total manufacture of lumber this year will be much smaller than last. Wm. Heart, street fakir, was shot by Detective C. L. Moran at Grand Rapids, last week. The man has since died, and Moran and Patrolman Scoby, who was with him when the shooting was done, have been arrested.

Mrs. Mary McArthur obtained a verdict of \$3,500 against the city of Saginaw, damages for the killing of her son Angus, who was thrown from his wagon by a runaway team which collided with a lumber pile on the street.

Mrs. John T. Clark, of Huron township. Huron Co., was murdered by her stepson Edward Clark, on the 27th ult. The lad had become angry because his mother reproached him for his idleness, and put a bullet through her head. At East St. Louis, on the 1st by order of the mayor, nearly 100 gamblers who had been making that locality their headquarters, since the suppression of gambling in St. Louis, were arrested and marched in procession to the

Flint Globe: It may not be generally known that the first circular saw ever used in a saw mill in the world, for cutting saw logs into lumber, was put in and used at Otisville, in this county, by Captain Croul, of Cleveland, father of Mrs. E. F. Weeks of this city.

Pat Behan, who shot Deputy Sheriff Kohl, of Negaunee, last March, and has been in hiding ever since, was found by the police at Escan-son Sunday, and is safe in jail at Marquette. Popular indignation against him is so great that it was feared he would be lynched.

The new monument to be erected to the memory of the soldiers of Kent County, will have a bas-relief panel, representing a woman giving a wounded soldier a cup of water on the battle field. This is the first recognition of woman's aid to the cause, made upon any public monument erected since the war. Kalamasoo College—Baptist—will be closed after June 30th, until its invested funds are unficient to provide for its maintenance.

atter June 30th, until the investor talls a sufficient to provide for its maintenance, being at present screlv crippled for want of funds, it will be \$7,000 in debt at the end of the present year. Internal dissensions have greatly hindered its growth and efficiency. The steamer Humber, from New York to London, overdue for over two months, is now given up as lost. She was the finest steamship of her class. She carried no passengers, but her captain, Lawson, and her crew of forty persons will probably never be heard from.

Two men from the backwoods who had spent the winter whittling out are helves, came into Port Huron with a back load spiece to try to sell them. After spending a dinnerless day, without a single customer, they concluded Port Huron people did not even split their own

Adrian Times: As Mrs. Levi Auchampaugh and her child were crossing the track of the Lake Shore road at this place, the horse was struck by the fast mail train, the carriage overturned and its occupants thrown some distance. Fortunately, though the horse was so hurt it had to be killed, and the carriage wrecked, the lady and child escaped with severe bruises.

St. Clair Republican; People in Almont and vicinity have been importuned of late to sell their wool to a so-called traveling agent for the woolen mills of this city. The correctness of his claims were doubted and a telephone message to this place confirmed the suspicion that the gentleman was a fraud. He sailed under the title of Stevenson, but did not succeed in swindling anyone.

succeed in swinding anyone.

Kalamazoo Gazette: A muley bull belonging to E. McEiroy got loose, and the hired man, hearing the racket went for him with a club. The bull attacked the man, and a desperate struggle followed, in which the man, endeavoring to climb a fence to getaway, was thrown over it by the animal, falling on a pile of lumber. The fall and the injuries received from the bull, are likely to result in the death of the man.

Newaygo Tribune: Miss Alma Smith, teaching near this place, left here on a freight train for her school, the conductor having promised to let her off at a siding near her school. He failed to do so, she was carried to White Cloud, and returning on the afternoon express, and finding the train could not stop for her, she jumped from it, while it was running at the rate of 35 miles per hour. Though no bones were broken, her injuries were such that she died the following day.

The Coldwater Republican seve the second of the control of the contr

The Coldwater Republican says two men called on a well known farmer of Kinderhook, Mr. Wm. Chase, one representing himself as about to start a large woolen mill, and the other hands to have a large woolen will, and the other hands to have a large woolen will an accordance to the control of about to start a large woolen mill, and the other as a cattle buyer. The cattle buyer tried the old three-card-monte game, but Mr. Ohase had heard of that game, and all the innocent persuasions of the pair, who worked the game in the most approved style, could not induce him to bet on his ability to "pick out the lady" (queen). Pretty well, when sharpers get so they carry their cricks into farmers' homes.

The Coldwater Republican says a brute of a man who disgraces that city by living in it, became angry because one of his horses jumped to one side while in the harness, got out and whipped the team unmercifully, and when in their fright they broke the pole, he took off the neckyoke and beat them with it till the wagon and ground were spattered with blood. He was not arrested "on account of his family, who are dependent on his labor," but it strikes us he ought to have been jailed for a ver "on account of his family, who he ought to have been jailed for a year of account of "his team. A man so brats to dumb animals under his control can't be much

The public debt was reduced \$4,000,000 in

The entire village of Cabery, Ill., was wiped out by fire on the 3rd. Gen. Grant is so much better that he has resumed work on his book.

"Blue jeans" will rise. The large jean mill at Chester, Pa., was destroyed by fire last Commodore C. R. Garrison, a five-millionaire of New York city, died on the 1st, yery sud-

Postmaster General Vilas during April appointed 600 fourth-class postmasters to file

One hundred employes of the navy yard at Washington have been discharged on account of lack of funds.

Six hundred fron molders of Rochester, N. V., went on strike last week, against a proceed reduction of wages. Lyndale, a summer hotel in the suburbs of Minneapolis, on the shores of Lake Calhoun, was burned last week.

Business failures for the past week in the United States and Canada number 208, against 40 last week, and 222 the week before that. The seat of government of West Virginia has been removed from Wheeling to Charles-tou. In pursuance of a vote of the people in

Mrs. E. Hawley has been arrested at Cin-sinnati for firing the Palace hotel. She is over 50 years of age. and paper saturated with soal oil was found at her door.

Seventy-six postoffices will become vacant this month. There are only about 7,600 aspirants for the places, as some of the large cities are included in the list. At Yorkville, S. C., Matthew Reed and John Workman called Aaron Bryant, with whom they had quarreled, out of church, and shot him dead on the church steps.

A. H. Weston, of Lockport, N. Y., has been indicted for appropriating money belongs to a client, which went into grain dealing, i which he dropped \$30,000.

The grand jury and committee of experts has decided that nearly all of the buildings of Buddensiek, the criminally careless builder of New York city, will have to come down.

M. Harris, expelled by a citizens' committee from Hot Sorlugs, Ark., has brought a \$100,000 suit against the town for damages. He was editor of adaily paper in Hot Springs. Josiah Beardsley, 85 years old, was victimize by bunco-steerers, who pretended to nephews of an old friend, at Buffalo last week and lost \$3,000 by his too great confidence.

United States mails for a number of South American points were burned at Colon, March 31, in the general postoffice, where they were stored pending a chance to deliver them. The steamer Northcote, with supplies, am munition and Gatling guns for Gen Middleton s stuck in the mud in the Saskatchewan river,

Two hundred and seventy vessels have a plied to the British consul at Odessa a charters for Black sea ports, being anxious employ the last pause before war breaks of for freighting Russian grain to England.

The pitmen, or unskilled laborers at the North Chicago rolling mills, struck last west on being refused an advance of 26 cents priday, throwing 1,000 rail and steel men out of work. Now it is probable that the entire mills will shut down for a year. Heavy frauds have been discovered at the Philadelphia pension office, 102 persons having drawn pensions to which they were not entitled. There were several dead men's pensions and remarried widows' stipends drawn, all of which have been ordered stopped.

A box containing \$60,000 in unsigned ban notes of the Banco Mexicano, stored in the custom house at Pass del Norte, Mex. with broken open and robbed of all but a \$5,000 prokage last week. Three custom-house of ficials are under arrest on suspicion.

The Arkansas cotton crop has been baddamsged by the overflow in the basins of a rivers, which are largely devoted to this crop thundreds of acres already planted have beinundated and ruined. Half the crop in Arkansas valley is reported destroyed. A. H. Joseph, of Windsor, Ont., won sail against Aurele Picaud, editor of Le Progresseing able to prove the latter stated the creation of his paper to be three times as large could be applied to the country of the co

as it actually was. The suit was brong Picaud to recover a bill for advertising. Alzpuru, in command of the insurgents in Fanama, has surrendered to the government and government troops will take command the city. Political offenders, except the incendiaries who fired Colon, will be pardoned. The trouble is now considered practically at search.

The dead body of an Italian was found in a trunk received at Pittaburg, Pa., from Chicago, on the 1st. No clue is found to the senser. The man had been strangled, and nothing left on his person which would lead to identified tion except a receipt for a money order again from the Chicago office.

A fire broke out on Sunday in a tenement house on First Avenue, New York City, by which eight persons were suffocated or burned to death, and 14 persons injured. The built ing contained 36 persons. The fire is believed to have originated in the kitchen of a resistrant on the lower floer.

Several contractors on the B. & O. extension between Baltimore and Philadelphia swindled their men. The latter in turn holding superintendent Bradley and A. Millan as hostages, under a strong gos until their claims are paid. Two men been killed in the past month. The half-breeds held a celebration ove victory at Fish Creek, They will join

rith the Indians in the disturbed districts are arry on a guerilla warfare, which will terrore the white settlements and give the Canian government plenty to do. The settler will be in a dangerous position.

May 5, 1885.

It is suspected that Attorney General Ga and reversed his pleuro-pneumonia decisic and reversed his pleuro-pneumonia decisic and preversed his pleuro-pneumonia decisic and preversed his pleuro-pneumonia decisic and that the government should preced, and that the government should profess all such cattle killed, in order to avert for all such cattle killed, in order to avert luge intended steal, of which he had receive the supplementation of the supplement

one hundred and fifty prisoners at to Chicago bridewell struck on the 1st, not ficting the first wages, but for better provisions. The ligher wages, but for better provisions. The same than the prison want something palatable as well as digestible want something palatable was a supplied to the prison of the palatable was a supplied to and, but finally the mutinee ed to return to work, those refusing confined on short diet till th The United States grand jury, in session a opeka, Ks., has found separate indictmen rainst 68 of the Oklahoma colonists who for

ral weeks were in camp at Arkansas Cit

several weeks with in the seven four and one sweeping indictment has been four against the remainder as a whole, charging them with inciting, assisting and engaging them with inciting assisting and engaging them with inciting assisting and engaging them. of the United Because one of the pupils in the pub school at Greenbush, N. Y., claimed to have he as small sum stolen from him, the principal the school called in a justice and a policemander whose directions all the pupils in t the schools directions all the pupils in tunder whose directions all the pupils in tuchool, both girls and boys, were searche the lost money was not found. The people of the lost money indignant at the heroic measuraken by the principal and threaten him with the principal and threaten him with the principal and threaten him with the principal and the pupils.

legal proceedings.

After 23 years' litigation the heirs of Cyri H. McCormiek, the Chicago reaper man, we as suit last week at New York, which he comenced. The Pennsylvania railroad con pany had taken his baggage off before I secured tiekets, and the property was burne in the depot at Chicago. The trunks containe \$16.000 worth of jewelry and fine clothes. The court of appeals allowed the slaim with interest of 23 years.

for 23 years.

By the explosion of a boller at the Tremo Hotel, Galveston, Texas, three grown perso were instantly killed, and five more or less i jured. One wing of the hotel was wrecked the force of the explosion was so great the people thought an earthquake had occurred the boller was lifted from its bed, and throw across a street and over a couple of building demolishing a small house where it fell, a little that a persons in it. killing two persons in it.

An armed man entered the baggage and e press car of a train on the Chicago. Louisvit & New Albany railroad, at a point about miles from Cincinnati, on the right of the 29 miles from Cincinnati, on the night of the 22 ult., and shot George Davis, express messengs and Peter Webber, baggageman. the occupar of the car. robbed the safe of \$13,000 a escaped. Webber is dead, and Davis, said be one of the bravestand most courageous m on the road, will probably die. The socialists of Chicago indulged in one

The socialists of Chicago indulged in one their peculiar demonstrations last week, a new your "painting the town red." Thousan of large posters, in the shape of a red flag, withe word "bread" printed across the center white letters, were affixed to dead walls a buildings in all parts of the city. The prability is they meant beer instead of breathe latter being a "typographical error tater it was ascertained the flaming postewere only the advertisements of a bake "booming" his bread in a new fashion. Dr. Koch, the cholera expert, has been a pointed professor in the University of Berli

Canadian boatmen just returned from t Herr Bohm, leader of the German explorexpedition to Lake Moero in Eastern Africal has been killed by the natives.

The Chinese are loyally fulfilling the con

A number of Krupp guns and torped which formed part of Arabi Pasha's armam-have been exhumed at Alexandria.

Arabs are continually cutting the telegra-wires and trying to destroy the sections of Swaim-Berber railway. Every night they tato the British forts. The English Government has decided to crease the income tax to eight pence in pound. The tax was recently raised to sixpense over the war credit of \$55,000,000, and additional increase creates surprise.

Mrs. A. Corey, Hubbardston, says: "I desire to express my utmost sat faction with the Singer sewing machin sent out by the publishers of the FARME It pleases me in every particular, and

"Man in search of his soul during fithousand years, and how he found it," is a subject of one of Gerald Massey's lectur. The average woman who ever sent a man hunt anything will be skeptical in regard Mr. Massey's statement that he found it, every search was a subject of the statement of the statement in the search was search of the search of the statement of the statement in the search of t ng tifty thousand years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT

120 HEAD OF CHOICE HEREFOR

Aberdeen-Angus Cattl

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO -on-Tuesday & Wednesday, May 19 &

Owing to the ill-health of Mr. H. C. Burlet we shall sell without reserve at above place a date two of our entire herds of the above des redly popular breeds of cattle. These cattle we selected by Mr. Burletgh in person from the letting herds in England and Scotland for our of especial use. All who contemplate parcoasithoroughbred cattle should avail themselves this rare opports. It to secure them.

For eatslogm: so f sale send to BREEDER JOURNAL BEECHER, ILLINOIS, after May 7 m5 5th. BURLEIGH & BODWELL

BREEDERS' **COMBINATION SALI** TO BE HALD AT

National Park, Kalamazoo, Mic

May 13th and 14th, 188 To stallions, brood mares in foal, fillies, trotting geidings with and without records, cluding sev rai first and second premium annuat the World's Fair at New Orleans, La., this y

This is the first bree ders' sale ever held in State; the stock to be offered is first class, and cqual of any ever offered at public vendue. The subscribers intend holding an annual hereafter and with this in view offer none animals of merit; the list embraces represented to the first continuous annual hereafter and with this in view offer none animals of merit; the list embraces represented to the first continuous annual first continuous and the leading stallions among them many of the leading stallions. merics.

Catalogues will be ready by April 18th. 8

Ill all be at National Park, Kalamazoo, by
t, a portion of it by April at, where it car

> WALTER CLARK, Battle Creek,

S. A. BROWNE & CO.,

A. H. WILLARD,

took up their homers. Levi Auchampaugh ssing the track of the splace, the horse was ill train, the carriage ecupants thrown some though the horse was illed, and the carriage id child escaped with

.1885

n; People in Almont importuned of late to called traveling agent this city. The correctere doubted and a telesis place confirmed the leman was a fraud. He Stevenson, but did not ayone.

A muley buil belongcose, and the hired man,
it for him with a club.
man, and a desperate
hich the man, endeavogetaway, was thrown
al, falling on a pile of
the injuries received from
ceult in the death of the

Miss Alma Smith, e, left here on a freight the conductor having off at a siding near her o so, she was carried to raing on the afternoon the train could not stop om it, while it was runtiles per hour. Though her lojuries were such wing day.

ublican says two men farmer of Kinderbook, representing himself as roolen mill, and the other cattle buyer tried the old ne, but Mr. Chase had all the innocent perrho worked the game in le, could not induce him of "pick out the lady" i, when sharpers get so into farmers' homes.

into farmers' homes.

abilean says a brute of a

tt city by living in it, be
ne of his horses jumped

the harness, got out and

mercifully, and when in

the pole, he took off the

em with it till the wagon

tered with blood. He was

ount of his family, who

labor." but it strikes us

n jailed for a year" on

A man so brutal to

nis control can't be much

mily.

Cabery, Ill., was wiped ch better that he has re-

s reduced \$4,000,000 in

rise. The large jean was destroyed by fire last

Vilas during April ap-lass postmasters to fill yes of the navy yard at n discharged on account

olders of Rochester, N. hotel in the suburbs of hores of Lake Calhoun,

or the past week in the made number 208, against 3 the week before that. ment of West Virginia m Wheeling to Charles-a vote of the people in

s been arrested at Cin-Palace hotel. She is over aper saturated with coal door. ices will become vacant are only about 7,600 aces, as some of the large the list.

Matthew Reed and John ron Bryant, with whom out of church, and shot ch steps. ockport, N. Y., has been riating money belonging nt into grain dealing, in 0,000.

d committee of experts rly all of the buildings of sinally careless builder of have to come down. l by a citizens' committee trk., has brought a \$100,-town for damages. He paper in Hot Springs.

by ears old, was victimized who pretended to be lend, at Buffalo last week, s too great confidence. lls for a number of South the burned at Colon, March stoffice, where they were unce to deliver them. heote, with supplies, am-g guns for Gen Middleton n the Saskatchewan river, ed. Middleton needs the

seventy vessels have ap-h consul at Odessa for a ports, being anxious to se before war breaks out an grain to England. inskilled laborers at the ag mills, struck last week advance of 25 cents per rail and steel men out of obable that the entire mills year.

e been discovered at the n office, 102 persons having hich they were not entitled, dead men's pensions and dead men's pensions and tipends drawn, all of whice topped. \$60,000 in unsigned bank Mexicano, stored in the ase del Norte, Mex., was Mexicano, stored in the sed of Norte, Mex., who obbed of all but a \$5,00.

Three custom-house of set on suspicion.

ton crop has been badly rflow in the basins of the gely devoted to this erep-lied. Half the erop in the eported destroyed.

Windsor, Ont., won a suitud, editor of Le Progres, the latter stated the error to be three times a large. The suit was brought by bill for advertising. mand of the insurgens at dered to the gevernment ope will take command of offenders, except the in-Colon, will be perdonol-considered practically at an

an Italian was found in a ttaburg, Pa., from Chicago, e is found to the sender strangled, and nothing left would lead to identifies to for a money order sendice.

m Sunday in a tenemen enue, New York City, by were suffocated or burdersons injured. The fure is believed in the kitchen of a restation. The fire is believed in the kitchen of a restation. The latter in tarm and the company of the latter in tarm and the company of the latter in the latter in tarm and the company of the latter in tarm and the

with the Indians in the disturbed districts and earry on a guerilla warfare, which will terror-ize the white settlements and give the Cana-dian government plenty to do. The settlers

will be in a gangerous position.

It is suspected that Attorney General Garsard reversed his pieuro pneumonia decision at Dr. Salmon, chief of the veterinary division, could kill cattle supposed to be inected, and that the government should pay for all such cattle killed, in order to avert a huge intended steal, of which he had received information. one hundred and fifty prisoners at the Chicago bridewell struck on the 1st, not for higher wages, but for better provisions. They want something palatable as well as digestible. Pandemonium prevailed for a time, all discipline being at an end, but finally the mutineers were induced to return to work, those refusing to do so being confined on short diet till they will "come under."

The United States grand jury, in session at Topeka, Ks., has found separate indictments against 68 of the Oklahoma colonists who for several weeks were in camp at Arkansas City, and one sweeping indictment has been found against the remainder as a whole, charging them with inciting, assisting and engaging in rebellion and insurrection against the authority

of the United States.

Because one of the pupils in the public schoolst Greenbush, N. Y., claimed to have had a small sum stolen from him, the principal of the school ealled in a justice and a policeman, under whose directions all the pupils in the school, both girls and boys, were searched. The lost money was not found. The people are extremely indignant at the heroic measures taken by the principal and threaten him with leavel proceedings.

After 23 years' litigation the heirs of Cyrus I. McCormick, the Chicago reaper man, won a suit last week at New York, which he commenced. The Pennsylvania railroad company had taken his baggage off before he secured tickets, and the property was burned in the depot at Chicago. The trunks contained \$18,000 worth of jewelry and fine clothes. The court of appeals allowed the elaim with interest for 33 years.

By the explosion of a boiler at the Tremont Hotel, Galveston, Texas, three grown persons were instantly killed, and five more or less injured. One wing of the hotel was wrecked. The force of the explosion was so great that people thought an earthquake had occurred. The boiler was lifted from its bed, and thrown across a street and over a couple of buildings, demolishing a small house where it fell, and killing two persons in it.

An armed man entered the baggage and ex-An armed man entered the baggage and express car of a train on the Chicago. Louisville & New Albany railroad, at a point about 85 miles from Cincinnati, on the night of the 29th ult, and shot George Davis, express messenger, and Peter Webber, baggageman. the occupants of the car. robbed the safe of \$13,000 and escaped. Webber is dead, and Davis, said to see a first be presented most courageous men one of the bravestand most courageous mer the road, will probably die.

on the road, will probably die.

The socialists of Chicago indulged in one of their peculiar demonstrations last week, a new way of "painting the town red." Thousands of large posters, in the shape of a red flag, with the word "bread" printed across the center in white letters, were affixed to dead walls and buildings in all parts of the city. The probability is they meant beer instead of bread, the latter being a "typographical error." Laterit was ascertained the 'flaming posters were only the advertisements of a baker, "booming" his bread in a new fashion.

Dr. Koch, the cholera expert, has been ap-pointed professor in the University of Berlin

The Chinese are loyally fulfilling the conditions of peace with France, according to Soudan to London, have been attacked by the

Herr Bohm, leader of the German exploring expedition to Lake Moero in Eastern Africa has been killed by the natives.

A number of Krupp guns and torpedoes which formed part of Arabi Pasha's armament have been exhumed at Alexandria. Arabe are continually cutting the telegrap wires and trying to destroy the sections of the Suakim-Berber railway. Every night they fire into the British forts.

The English Government has decided to increase the income tax to eight pence in the pound. The tax was recently raised to sixpense to over the war credit of \$55,000,000, and the additional increase creates surprise.

Mrs. A. Corey, Hubbardston, says:

"I desire to express my utmost satis-Tacsire to express my utmost satisfaction with the Singer sewing machine, sent out by the publishers of the Farmer. It pleases me in every particular, and I can cordially recommend it to all desiring a good machine."

"Man in search of his soul during fifty thousand years, and how he found it," is the subject of one of Gerald Massey's lectures. The average woman who ever sent a man to hunt anything will be skeptical in regard to Mr. Massey's statement that he found it, even after hunting fifty thousand years. after hunting fifty thousand years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT

Public Sale!

120 HEAD OF

CHOICE HEREFORD

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO,

-on-

Tuesday & Wednesday, May 19 & 20 Owing to the ill-health of Mr. H. C. Burleigh Owing to the ill-health of Mr. H. C. Burietga we shall sell without reserve at above place and date two of our entire herds of the above deservedly popular breeds of cattle. These cattle were selected by Mr. Burl-igh in person from the leading herds in England and Scotland for our own especial use. All who contemplate parchasing thoroughbred cattle should avail themselves of this rare opports ity to secure them.

For catalogas of sale send to BREEDERS' JOURNAL BEECHER, ILLINOIS, after May TL.

BREEDERS' COMBINATION SALE

m52t BURLEIGH & BODWELL.

National Park, Kalamazoo, Mich

---ON---

May 13th and 14th, 1885. HEAD of standard and high bred trotting stallions, brood mares in foal fillies, and trotting geidings with and without records, including sever rai farst and second premiam animals at the World's Fair at New Orleans, La., this year. This is the first bred ders' sale ever held in this state; the stock to be offered is first class, and the could of any ever offered at public vendue. The subscribers intend holding an annual sale hereafter and with this in view offer none but saimals of merit; the list embraces representatives of twenty-five trotting-bred stallions and among them many of the leading stallions in America.

Catalogues will be ready by April 15th. Stoc will all be at National Park, Kalamazoo, by Ma lat, a portion of it by April at, where it can b

S. A. BROWNE & CO., Kalamazoo Stock Farm, WALTER CLARK, Battle Creek, A. H. WILLARD,

Pine Hill Stock Farm, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



LEVI ARNOLD. - PROPRIETOR OF -Riverside Stock Farm.

PLAINWELL, MICH.

Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine Registered Jersey Cattle. (A. J. G. G. H. R.,) and Registered Merino Sheep.

and Registered Merino Sheep.

Poland Chinas still a specialty. Herd establish ed in 1869. Is once and one-half the largest herd recorded in the Ohio Poland China Record; there being only one other herd that has half so many recorded animals. Riverside herd is emphatically a herd of prize winners. Stock all dark in color and faultless in style, consisting entirely of the most noted families of the day. Eight grand stock boars head this herd, all of choloest breeding and highest individual merit, thus enabling me to breed each and every sow to just such a boar as is best adapted to her. Special rates by all Express Companies. Can supply stock in pairs, herds and car loads. Stock all recorded in Ohio P. C. Record, therefore they are all eligible to all the P. C. Records. Nearly one hundred elegant sows, all ages, safe in pig by best stock boars now on sale, besides a superior lot of boars ready for service. Special reduction in price of all boars beginning January 15, 1885, to last thirty days. A superior lot of pigs fall of 1884 also on sale at great bargain. This herd has no superior for elegant style, symmetrical forms and combined color, constitution, size, early fattening qualities, and fine finish.

A choice lot of young, solid-colored A. J. C. C. H. R. Bulls for sale cheap. Rich in the blood of Alphea, Rioter 2d, and other noted strains. For prices and particulars address as above. All corres pondence promptly answered.

Correspondents please mention this paper.

GRAND RAPIDS HERD

HOLSTEINS.

OR DUTCH-FRIESIANS.

About 100 head of both sexes and all ages. Several head of bulls ready for service, age up to two ages. Choice cows and heifers bred to my prize bulls Prins Midlum and Jonge Carre, who have no superiors. A specialty of young pairs not akin for foundation stock. Exerything registered and guaranteed pure-bred. Write for catalogue and prices or come and see the herd.

M. L. SWEET, 23 Pearl Street, (Sweet's Hotel Block). Grand Rapids, Mich sep2-

ESSEX STOCK FARM Walkerville, Ont., Canada. HIRAM WALKER & SONS. Proprietors.

ROBERT PINCHIN, MANAGER. - IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF -Percheron Horses, Shorthorn and Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Berkshire, Yorkshire and

Suffolk Pigs YOUNGSTOCK FORSALE

Shorthorns For Sale.

Bulls, Heifers, Calves and Cows. Choice milk ing strains. All Herd Book registered. Will be sold very reasonable at private sale. B. J. BIDWELL.

A. J. MURPHY. Breeder of Pure Bred Recorded POLAND CHINA SWINE,

PLAINWELL OR SILVER CREEK, MICH. My herd is dark in color and bred from the mos-noted herds of Ohio and Michigan. Pigs sired by Arnold's Sambo, Black Tom, Hopeful, Murphy's W. S. and Dixie. Stock first class. Prices reason. able. Special rates by express.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

I have three young Shorthorn bulls now fit for service; they were sired by 2d Kirklevington King, by King of the Roses 34234, from well and fashionably bred dams sired by 23d Duke of Airdrie 41350 and Vanquish Airdrie 34080. They are all reds and fine individuals and will be sold cheap.

FRANKLIN WELLS, m10;8t Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Sired by Prond Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 52431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Perl Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and helfers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution.

MM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich. Addison is on the new Michigan & Ohio Rallroad. Residence connected with State Telephone

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

I have four high-bred young Shorthorn bulls of extra individual merit, and fit for service, which I will sell at reasonable prices. Also a few good helifers. Address T. M. SOUTHWORTH, jny20tf Allen, Mich. DUTCH-FRIESIAN,

Also called Holstein cattle. Some very fine bull calves for sale. Stock at Lapeer, near railroad station.

I. H. BUTTERFIELD, Jr., mar25-t-f

Port Huron, Mich.

High-Bred Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Parties desiring a first class bull will find it to their interest to look our stock over before buying elsewhere. They are of high individual merit and breeding. Prices low; terms easy. Address mr81-tf Homer, Calnoun Co., Mich.

HIGH-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS For Sale.

All sired by Lord Kirklevington of Bris 44182, red and red and white in color, with pedigrees of dams tracing straight to the herds of well-known English breeders. Terms reasonable. Address C. F. MOORE.

Greenwood Stock Farm

Poland-China Swine a Specialty. I have a prime lot of March and April pigs that will be ready for shipping as soon as weaned. Stock recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Correspondence and inspection invited. B. G. BUELL 18tf Little Prairie Bonde, Cass Co., Mich

Dutch-Friesian Service Bull Ykema was calved March 9th, 1882, imported in 1883 by M. R. Seeley; Sire, De Nijiander 105 F. H. B. Dam gave 70 4-10 ibs milk in one cay on bay alone. Ykema won diploms for best buil of any age at Grand Rapids in 1883; first prize at Toledo in 1884; first prize and Sweepstakes at Michigan State Fair at Kalamazoo in 1884; first at Fint, Pontiac and Fa maston in 1884. Stock handled with care but at owner's risk. Pasture, strict provided with care but at owner's risk. Pasture, fifty cents per week. Service fee, \$25. Young stock for sale.

I FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Three years old in May. One a beautiful bay, one a beautiful bay, the other a dappled brown. Also twelve y-varling of the Kirklevington, and other families. Gruikshank, Aylesby Lady, Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Helen, Rosemary, Young M YKEMA, 214 F. H. B., 322 D. F. H. B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

owosso

BREEDING STABLES.

LOUIS NAPOLEON 207, ire of Jerome Eddy, 2:16¼; Spinella, 2:26¼ Myrtie, 2:27¼; Louis R., 2:29¼, and ten others with trials in 2:21 to 2:38. Season, \$100. CEORGE MILO 1313. Brother of Jerome Eddy. Season, \$50 00, FUROR 3026.

By King Rene; dam by George Wilkes. Season \$50.00. JO CAVIN 564. Sire of Cora Bell, 2:29%. Season, \$25. To insure BONNIE WILKES 3261, By Bourbon Wilkes; dam by Alexander's Ab-dallah. Season, \$25. To insure, \$35.

DEWEY & STEWART, Owosso, Mich.

Send for our Catalogue



Clydesdale Horses, Percheron-Norma Horses, English Draft Horses, Trot-ting-Bred Roadsters, Imported French Coachers, Cleveland Bays and Shetland Ponies, Holstein & Devon Cattle,

No further evidence is needed of the UNUSUAL ARE with which our stock has been selected than he fact that HUNDREDS of animals imported and old by us during a career of ten years. every one to believe, including a'! kinds and all breeds, is we believe, including a'l kinds and all breeds, is now alive and doing well, with the exception of only live. We feel safe in saying that no other establishment in America can approach such a showing for the length of time and the large num ber of animals.

No careful and judicious person will fall to well consider this important fact in making his parchases. We invite critical inspection of our stock and careful comparison with that of any other establishment. ther establishment.
PRIORS LOW! TERMS EASY! Visitors wel-ome! Correspondence Folicited! Circulars ree! Mention Michigan Farmer. Address

POWELL BROS., d26tf Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn.

ISLAND HOME Stock Farm,



-IMPORTED-Percheron Horses. All stock selected from the get of sires and dams established reputation and registered in the rench and American stud books.

ISLAND HOME Is beautifully situated at the head of GROSSE ILE
n the Detroit River, ten miles below the City, and
s accessible by railroad and steamboat. Visitors
not familiar with the location may call at city office,
2 Campau Building, and an escort will accompany
hem to the farm. Send for catalogue, free by mail,
Address, SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.



REED & BRAIDWOOD. ALMONT, MICH.

Importers and breeders of Percheron Horses. Have on hand a choice lot of stallions and mares of our own selection in France. Also a choice lot of grade stallions and mares. Imported stock registered in Stud Book of France. Parties in want of horses combining both individual merit and choice breeding should call and see our stock. Prices low; terms easy; particulars on application. Address as above. 73-6m

THE PERCHERONS VICTORIOUS



the British and French races competed for the \$1,000 PRIZE. offered, which was admirably won by
M.W.Dunham's Herd
of Percherons.

\$500 SWEEPSTAKES HERD PRIZE, 8500 SWEEPSTAKES HERD PRIZE, gain M.W. Dunham's Oaklaws Stud of Perck, were victorious. Here, siso, Mr. Dunham wai ded the First Prise in Every Stallion Class en-for, as follows: For Stallions 4 years old and 29 entries—Brilliant, first; Stallions 3 years old-us intries, Confident, first; Stallions 2 years old-us. S. Cesar, first. Also, first for best Grade Stallion.

ntries, Cesar, first. Also, first for best Grade statustion.
M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLIMOIS, now has the following Pedigreed Stock on Hand:
150 imported Brood Marce,
250 imported Stallione, Old enough for errice, also, 100 Colts, two years old and younger.
140 Page Catalogue sent free. It is illustrated with its Pictures of Prize Horse drawn from life by Resa Bonhear, the most famous of all animal painters. L. C. DRAKE

WESTON, - - MICH., BRHEDER AND DEALER IN PERCHE ON HORSES.

Two beautiful stallions, imported Nomed and Bob. Nagle in service. Good pasture at 50 cents per week. TREMONT 1565.

Record, 2:28 1-2. Sired by Belmont, sire of Nutwood (record 2:18%) Ridgewood (record 3:19): dam, Virginia by Alex ander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid (record 2:14). For terms and catalogue address

W. A. GIBSON, Jackson, Mich, TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE.

DIRECTORY

Michigan Breeders

CATTLE.—Shorthorns.

A CHANDLER, breeder of Shorthorn cat-tie, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome. A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co. breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Young stocor sale at reasonable prices. my15-8m

A E. ANDREWS, Maple Valley Stock Farm, Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thor-oughbred Shorthorns of good families. Also agent for the Celebrated Champion Creamer.

P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breede of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd Choice young bulls for sale. A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegar Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Romeo 27750 by 23d Duke of Airdre and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 57624 at head. Correspondence solicited,

DENJ. F. BATCHELER, Occola Cente Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthor cattle. Herd consists of Young Marys and Phyllis Young bulls and helfers for sale. Also Merir sheep. Terms reasonable. HARLES F. MOORE, breeder of pure bree Shorthorn cattle, St. Clair, Mich. Stock for Sale. Correspondence promptly attended to.

HARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stot Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Barone Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vi toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Ey families. Young stock for sale. HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Shiawas see Co., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Berlshire swine and Merino sheep. All stock recorded. Stock for sale.

R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bree Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock fo sale. Correspondence solicited.

S. BROOKS, Brighton, Mich., breeder of Registered Shorthorns of leading families—Pomonas, Floras, etc. Also American Merinesseep and Poland China Swine. Young stock to DAVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm

M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice Shorthorns of the best milking and beef making qualities for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. KELSEY, Clay Ridge, Ionia, Ionia Co. Li, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Principal families Young Mary, Phyllis, Gwynne and Pansy. Also recorded Berkshires and Poland Chinas. Correspondence solicited.

F S. BURNETT, Brancroft, Shiawassee Co. breeder of Shorthorn cattle of the Irena, Vicoria and Strawberry families. Stock for sale. T A. BRADEN, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., brueder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Good families represented, with Lord Raspberry 2d at head of herd. Stock for sale.

EORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-of see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai?-1y* ENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock I breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. jail-in

EXECUTE: A H. G. HOLT, Thorneapple Stock Farm, Cascade, Kent Co.; breeders of thoroughbree horthoras and pure Suffolk swine; young stock or sale; correspondence invited.

M. WHITAKER, Hazelnut Ridge Farm.
Lima, Washtenaw Co., breeder af Shorthorn title and American Merino Sheep. Young stock reale.

Try1-83-17* or sale.

JAMES D. BOTSFORD, Oscools, Centre,
Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbred
horthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep,
stock for Sale.

June8-17

JOHN GOOD, Richfield, Genesee Co.. breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Kentucky-bred Baron Bates 14th in herd. Stock for sale. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-Chinas swine, and Polandhouth Rock chicks. P. O. Bedford, Calhoun Co., Mich. Correspondence invited.

J.ESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale. JOHN F. DREW, Jackson, breeder of thor Jonghbred Shorthorns. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Residence seven miles north on Gravel Road.

JOHN JOY, Atlas, Genesee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families Young stock for sale. JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breede of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifer for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JOSEPH SYKES, North Plains Stock Farm
breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Fashion
able families and color (red); stock for sale; cor
respondence solicited. Muir, Ionia Co.
disignment JOHN THORBURN & SON, Ridgeva Stock Farm, Holt, Ingham Co., breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns (pure Princess) 79 Duke of Cambridge 45810 at head, also pure You

S. PACEY, Hickory Ridge Stock Farm, Der J. ter, Washtenaw Co., breeder of thoroughbres Shorthorn cattle and registered Merino sheep Stock for sale. KELLEY & FLINT, Kelley's Corners, Lena-wee Co., breeders of thoroughbred Short-horns-Rose of Sharon, White Rose, Young Mary, Phyllis and Gwynne families. Airdrie Belle Duke 3d 10644 at head. Stock for sale.

Lt. BROOKS, Novi, Oakland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red swine; stock for sale. Write for prices. my29 N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir. I Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for ale. Correspondence solicited. UTHER H. JOHNSON, Alpine Stock Farm Grand Rapids, breeder of thoroughbree Shorthorns. Stock from good families for sale Correspondence solicited.

M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. NB. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breede of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllictc., families. Young animals for sale. Als breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondent solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co.

NORTON FITCH, Sparts, Kent Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock from good families for sale. Write for breeding and notices. O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Families represented are Young Marys, Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Correspondence promptly answered.

DHELPS BROTHERS, Dexter. Washte naw Co., breeders of thoroughbred Short horns. Young Mary, Strawberry, Matilda, Victoria and Gwynne families represented. Stock for sale. RICHARD DOUGHERTY, Prairie Valle Farm, Colon, St. Joseph Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns and registered Merinos stock for sale.

A. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. ad dress Fentonville, Genesec Co., breeder o shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Cor respondence will receive prompt attention. n26 2 CHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassoe Co., breedet of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine. All stock recorded. Stock for sale

W.M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Principal families. Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Physils and Craikshank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merince of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

WM. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich W. WHITFIELD & SONS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Waterford, Oakland Co., breede ers of thoroughbred recorded Shorthorn cattle and Hampshire sheep. Stock for sale.

W. ALEX, McPHERSON. Howell Mich., breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Prin-ripal families Waterloo, Young Phyllis, Flat Creek Young Marys and Oxferd Vanquish.

Dutch-Friesians or Holsteins.

A UNDERWOOD, Addison, breeder and dealer in Holstein cattle. Stock for sale correspondence solicited. LARENCE V. SEELEY, North Farming

CHAS. F. GILLMAN, 'Fenfield Stock Farm' Pewamo. Breeder and dealer in thor-oughbred Holstein Cattle and Merino Sheep. 2221y

R. PHILLIPS, Bay City, breeder and importer of Dutch-Friesian Cattle. Correspondence solucited. Intending purchasers invited to call and inspect stock.

M. L. SWEET, Holly Bank Stock Farm, Grand Rapids Mich., importer and breeded of thoroughbred registered Holstein (Dutch Frieslan) Cattle. Catalogues on application. Correspondence and personal inspection solicited.

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J breeder of Stropshire Downs from imported
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A Stock Farm, Ionia, breeder of Cleveland Bay,
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A W. HAYDON, Decatur, Van Buren Oc., breeder of full-blood Percheron horses. At the head of stud is imported Chere, winner of four first prizes and gold medals in France, including a first prize and gold medal at the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1878. Also thoroughbred Merino sheep in Vermont and Michigan registers. Stock for sale.

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have always on sale and receive regular
shipments of Cleveland Say, High Acting English
Coach Shire and Clydesdale Stallions of pure
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MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM,—W. R. & I. S. Philips, Proprietors, Batte Creek, Mich. Breeders of pure blood poultry, white and Brown Leghorns, Black Cochins, Langshans, Wyandottes and Si ver-bear ed Polish. Eggs from \$150 to \$300per 15. Write for prices on fowls.

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D. SLY, Clarksville, Ohio, breeder of Regis-tered Merino sheep. Ram Buckeye (139), whed jointly with J. S., F. C. & N. A. Wood, at head of flock.

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SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Three young bulls fit for service, well bred and good individual animals. Also some choice heif-



JEHSEY RED, POLAND-CHIER, Chester White, Berkshire & Yes-shire Figs. Senthdown, Colventi-and Oxford Dawn Sheep and Lambe Scalch Colley Shepherd Dogs and Fancy Poultry. Send for Childeges

W. McDOWELL, Howell, breeder of high class poultry. Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Partridge Cochins, B. Leghorns, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, Bronse Turkeys and Toulouse Geese, stock and eggs for selein season, write for what you want.

L K. BEACH, HOWELL, MICH.



W. PARSELL, Flushing, Genesee Os, importer and breeder of Clydesdale draft horses, with five stallions in the stud, including imp. Lord of the Tower (2972), Solway Knight (3907) and Clinker (1700). Stock for sale.

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PEID & BRAIDWOOD, Almont, Lapser L. Co., importers and breeders of thoroughbred Percheron horses. Stock recorded in Franch Percheron Stud Book. Stock for sale at reasonable prices Also breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

Duroc-Jerseys.

CHARLES INMAN, Averill, Midland Os., breeder of thoroughbred Scotch Collies. Shep-herd pups from the best of stock for \$3. Corre-pondence solicited.

different strains; also Herefords and Shorthorns also two standard trotting stallions in stad Write for catalogues. 014-13

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Bates Shorthorns—Cows, heifers and calves. Three choice Victoris Duke buils ready for service. Trotting and Clydesdale Horses. Also a fine lot of Shetland Ponice bred from stock direct from the Shetland Leiands. Send for new catalogue just out. JOHN P. SANBORN.

Poetry

" VENTUL"-THE WIND.

A merciless young rascal is the Wind. His Is to werry ships at sea with savage storms

day and night, Like a dog-wolf harrying sheep, he chase Lays the stately oak trees low, and snaps the

stems of fragile flowers. A brand he whirls aloft and drops am farmer's gear.

of a year: Then swoops down on a group of girls-diss ranges all their dre Tearsoff their silken 'kerchiefs, and their snowy

In all four quarters of the globe he blusters and

Upsetting, pagan-like, the crosses set o'er Christian graves;

Pursued by curses of the dead through brake and

To dash, all reckless of the thorns that tear him

His abode is in the forest. There arrived, his Bathes his hurts in milk, and chides him, shedding many a bitter tear,

ere, my mammy sweet," he c.ies, "I know that I have sinned-But when I kiss their pretty eyes, the girls all love the wind."

" WHY SHOULDN'T If"

My canary sings the whole day long, Behind his gilded bars, Shut in from all that birds enjoy Under the sun and stars;

The freedom, grace and action and Of wild birds, he foregoes, But spite of that, with happiness

" The world is wide; And birds outside In happy cheer always abide, -Why shouldn't I?" I, too, must dwell behind the bars

Of toil and sacrifice; From heavy heart and weary brain My prayers or songs arise; around, sad hearts abound And troubles worse than mine. If aught of comfort I can bring To them, shall I repine?

God's world is wide; If I can hide The crowding tears and sing beside -Why shouldn't I?

-Helen M. Winslow

Miscellaneous.

JACK PLAYNE'S STORY.

This story is not about myself at al though it is written as if it was going to be. I am the man that knows the boy the story is about. I am only Jack Playne. He was a very different sort of a fellow

His mother was the Widder Hennings. His father had been dead six or seven years, when this story begins. They came to Greenbush for a good many summer before he died, and after that the widder made up her mind to stay there. You see. Hennings didn't leave much-just a couple of thousands on a life insurance, and the cottage and acre in Greenbush All the rest was used up in settling the

But you'd never guess, not from her talk, that she didn't own a private bank. disappointed." And she would groan over much." he income tax when, poor thing, it neve came nigh her.

You see, she came of an excellent family. In early times one of her ances- forever?" tors was governor, and a great uncle had all families of her connection the boys the chair of the professor." went to college and the girls to boarding- "I'm afraid, dear mother, said Rash, school and spoke French and played the quite humbly, "that I'd rather make the called it, but for all the world our own piano. Not that I have ever heard of chair than sit in it. I know it is not so there being much money in the family, great a work, but it is my work, which, picture before anything went into it. It's three small islets, lie like an oasis in the but they paid their way and studied hard, after all, is the important thing. And if I years ago, and folks haven't done wonderand got to be lawyers, or doctors, or make the chair strong and well, and handdownright hard with his hands for a liv just as respectable as he is. It's my work ing. One reason the widder stuck to to build the pulpit for another man to swept out, the Squire invited a party to Francisco, and about double that distance Greenbush, was the school. The teacher was excellent, and as it cost nothing, nothing could be better for her son, Hor- see some of my work; things I've done atio, ("Rash," for short.) "until" as she'd say, "he's ready to prepare for college." Seems to me as if I could see her now. The same black satin dress, winter and summer. In winter a threadbare, black cloak, in summer a neat shawl, darned in some places very nicely, and black mits and the same black satin bonnet, made over and over once a year, through it all. She had some lace she could put on when she went out to tea at the doctor's or the squire's.

derful high, hooked nose, and evebrows that arched over her black eyes like the the front door of the old mansion house and hardly a grey hair in her head. Must have been an awful cross for such a fine looking woman to give up dress, and all e pomp and vanities of this world to live in such a plain way in Greenbush. Dear heart! she never kept no help,

and jet and gold ornaments, which were

a splendid woman! tall, straight as an

shoulders. I often watched her go up the

broad aisle, and thought I'd like to have

tested her with a plumb line! she was so

streight. But Eliza says I'm forever carry

ing the shop with me. Then she'd a won

the heaviest of her washing. The little things, such as handkerchiefs and collars, ahe did herself and called it her "fine wash." It looked like a doll-baby's wash-The cottage itself was a cheaply-built,

plain finished affair, with common woodwork; but I often found time to do little jobs for her in slack times; and what with the garden, and the interest on the life insurance, and the water color and wax flower lessons she gave the Squire's wife and doctor's daughters she got along.

She often made presents of embroidery to brides and babies, and presents were made to her. Once she got a barrel of potatoes, once a barrel of winter apples, and once a bushel of pears, or something like that. On the whole she got along. If anybody came in while she was crochet ing, or at her tatting, or her embroidery, (not an inch of which she ever used at home) she would talk about how much more ladylike it was to have nice under clothing and plain dresses, than "outside show on rags." Eliza used to say the things on her clothes line were mended till they were real curiosities. However. they were better than debts, and didn't place was clear and her own. For my own part, I never could see the sense of and so I just drafted it off, and whittled it such a common sort of person as Queen out. See-here is the draft. Victoria living in such style, and such a

natural born queen as Widder Hennings working so hard and faring so plain. But as for Rash. Not but what he was the best of sons, ready to help in every been well eddicated herself, and taught went to bed. him some Latin and French, and he wasn't a bad scholar.

spare minute he got, he'd be fussing the neatest little toys, chairs and tables and such like, that you ever saw. He gave one to my little Bess the winter she broke her leg-she's got it yet! It's like a chair I once saw in a church, carved gothic back and arms and a table to match. Sometimes it has been all I could do to get him to give enough attention to his books, he'd be so busy with his work. I kept a strict lookout for that. I've got such a little learning myself, that I know its value; and he never missed a lesson on

I'd seen too many make a love of whittling and talk a mere excuse for idling away precious time; and after all there was no genius of any account.

Horatio was getting to be a large boy when some connection died and left hin a matter o' five hundred dollars. It was to be used at his mother's discretion. either kept till he was twenty-one or spen on his eddication.

Mrs. Hennings she decided at once that it should help him through college. She could help out the balance, somehow; and it seemed like the good old days of the Hennings-she who lives in the cottage governor and senator came again, when she could talk about "colleges," and so forth.

So one evening, as he was sitting by her, reciting his Latin to her, she just be gan the subject, and Rash told me all about it the next day. Rash said he never saw no one so beat as his mother was when he told her she shouldn't touch that money, but just as soon as I thought him old enough he was going to learn a trade-"A trade! And what trade?"

"Why, a carpenter and joiner, to be ure, I love that sort of work, and Jack Squire he listened and laughed and says Playne says I'll do well at it." "But, my dear son, what ever made you

She talked about the convenience of a think of learning that trade? There never fixed income: "One might calculate so was a carpenter in our family, and in fact, exactly how far it would go and never be I don't know as they ever amount to very

Why, my dear mother," said Rash "you forget: Wasn't our own Savior one and don't that make the craft honorable

"True, my dear child. Yours is a just been a senator, before it was "low" to be reproof; and yet our Savior did not choose for Greek and Latin he ornamented with a senator. That is she used to say so. I his humble calling. It was a lesson of laurel leaves, and the big ones for histordon't know about it. I've always had to obedience which he was taught by submitwork hard and live plain, and there was ting to his parent's necessities. His work ners and shields and what not. But the always the taxes hot and heavy, whatever had been fixed and fitted for him before one for American authors, he carved the else happened, and "senator" always the foundation of the world. But for you, finest thing you ever saw. Over the top looked high enough for me. And in most my dear boy, I had hoped to see you in was a mass of water lilies, magnolias,

chers. Never none of 'em worked some and easy, I don't see why I'm not preach in; and we may as well accept the see his improvements. Not a large party, facts. But, mother, don't you want to odd spells?"

For his mother had bowed her head on her hand, and her voice was growing set, and her lips showed a white thread. She wasn't one of the crying sort. I hate a weeper; but they don't begin to be so unmanageable as the stony-eyed sort, that neither speak nor cry.

In a minute or two, Rash came down out of the woodshed loft with his arms full. There was a set of toy bedroom very old, to fasten the lace and swing in furniture, and a ship full rigged. And her cars. And the Widder Hennings was best of all, was a work box for his mother. inlaid with different kinds of wood, with Indian, and head set well back on the a raised oval of appletree wood on the lid, carved out into a wreath of the finest fern leaves, enclosing her initials. It was just as neat work as if one of the New York or Boston men had done it, and Rash was just a boy, and altogether self-taught in the way of carving.

"It's most a pity to show this to-night, I was going to keep this for your birthday, day after to-morrow, but somehow it seemed only right and natural to show it now, when we were talking the thing

Now, set as Mrs. Hennings was against Rash's learning a trade, she could not help only once a fortnight Bertie Doolittle did admiring his work, for it was so neat, not a botch anywhere. For one day, when he was making of it, says I to him:

"Now, Rash, whatever you've got in afford to do it just as well for the money you're to get for it. There's one thing you can't afford, and that is to bungle. It hurts you more than them you work for. Don't ever do anything you can't warrant 'pon honor."

And I'll never forget how his eyes sparkled; and he told me how the cathedrals of the middle ages were built by the Squire brought in Rash, and intro ing lake of Kilauea, and to propitiate her | York World.

men who made religion of their work, and built as if they were worshipping and him and his mother to everybody. And much neatness as if it was to show in the as love of his work." And he said somepublic square; and that was the way he thing Rash didn't tell, (but his mother meant to work and live. As I said, the did) I 'most forget, about its being a wonwidder was pleased in spite of herself.

design?" said she, pointing to the fern it was either artists or artisans, I don't flowing mass of red hot lava chickens. "Why I wanted a pattern of some sort,

none the worse for being so near at hand,

And with that he took it out of his box. Now the widder, though she is as proud as Lucifer, is nobody's fool; and she see plain enough that there was more than a thing she wanted done. And didn't he put for she could draw and paint in water into lessons, when he found how his colors herself, and was called a good hand mother was sot on his learning! And how at it. So the long and short of it was, good he'd listen while she'd tell of the old that she gave her consent to Rash going governor, and the senators, and the teach- into my shop to learn my trade, at the end ers, and the professor, and how anxious of the school term. And then she sent she was to have him study hard! She'd Rash up stairs with his treasures, and

And what a sick headache she had next day! Rash got his own breakfast and But, wherever he got it from, it didn't came over after sister Eliza to stay with hard and keep up his classes; and every about the talk. She had a blind, sick, stunid headache all day. She got up around in my shop. He'd pick up bits of when the sun went down, and she didn't it at all). half and quarter inch stuff, and notch and really feel like herself for a day or two. whittle, and carve and fit, and turn out And I consaited her hair was never so black and glossy again, as it had been. Eliza Playne, my sister, went over and

> stayed with her a day or two. But how Rash did work: never slighted tell you one don't get such 'prentice work | widder lives there, too. often! And such work holds out forever. in more senses than one.

When Rash was about eighteen and pretty near out of his time, Squire Porter came home. He'd been traveling in Europe several years, buying pictures, books, and curious things generally, and the next thing was to fit up his house. I had a job, of course; but in his library he wanted extra work-alcoves for his books, gothic carving, and what not; and of course it needed an extra good hand.

"I've just the hand for fancy carving like that," says I, "and if you'll trust hin with it, he'll go at it like training day." "Who is it?" says the Squire. "Mind

of my money." "Not a bit of it," says I, "It's young Horatio Hennings, son of the Widder

I don't want it botched, and I ain't afraid

by the big willow." "Dear, dear," says the Squire" I know her folks, and it must have cost her a struggle to consent to have her boy learn

mechanic's trade. So then I just sot down and told the Squire the whole story, how the boy would not be kept back, though he wasn' unmindful of his book, but that he had such a hankering after tools that he'd have stolen his chance if he hadn't been allowed, and what excellent work he turned off and all about it. And the

"Send him in. I don't know him, no he me: but take care, don't spoil it all." Just as I expected, the job was just to Rash's mind. He got up them alcoves in first rate style, and threw in a lot of fancy "English Classics," as the Squire called em, and Rash built it out of the best oak and carved a wreath of oak leaves and acorns over the arched cornice. The one ies had a centre-piece of armor and ban golden rods and dropping down the sides were vines of the "trailing arbutus," he Mayflower. Why, the library was just a thousand years.

When it was all done, and the chips all but some choice friends from Boston and made in traveling, and an Englishman was, he invited Rash and his mother, too. He did, now, really! Rash he went to Boston and bought her a new black silk, a good one, and a dress cap (widder's cap, they called it) and a new suit of clothes overwork a good while.)

It was a wonderful bright moonlight night, and as I sat at my door smoking. I saw them pass. Mrs. Hennings had on her new black silk, opened from the neck to the waist in front, and some fine, old. yellow lace in the neck, festooned with her little black pin, and her earrings on, and her widder's cap and her net shawl, and new laylock kid gloves on her hands. Shapely hands too, if she did work; and in one of them a fine old Japanese fan, which her grandfather had brought home in some of his voyages.

And Rash! He'd grown to be a tall lad -almost a young man, and really out of Rash looked "good enough to eat." So Eliza said.

The Squire invited them to the house and took 'em into the wonderful library, hand, don't you stop to think if you can to have coffee, or ices or something. Whatever it was, it was a mere excuse to get them there. Then he began to show his alcoves and explain them; and when they'd all seen the taste and judgment he'd shown in picking out his flowers and leaves and vines to match the kind of books, and everybody had admired it, the English author, in particular was struck,

know which. As Rash handed his mother a cup of and she'd got just such a wreath as this mother, isn't it better to be a first-rate cartangle her steps like mortgages, for the twisted around her hat. I thought it was penter than such a poor professor as I should have made?"

"I don't think you would have failed at anything," she answered. But the Squire heard her and laughed.

"I don't know about that," says he; many a good mechanic is spoiled to common jack of a carpenter in her boy; better to be sure the work is your own work, and its the best of its kind, than to be notional about the work; and by the by, Horatio, there's a bit of spending money for you, and I'll come round tomorrow and get a receipt in full."

So ended this royal evening. Next day. the Squire called round and proposed that Rash should go to New York, and study with an artist friend of his, who was also an architect, for a year. Didn't he tump at the change? As for the envelope it had seem to be what he'd choose. He'd study his mother, and that's how he told me all a check for a thousand dollars; (the work was done dog cheap at that-I'd not have done it for twice that, if I could have done

So now, Rash's fortune was made. He made lots of money with his designs and carvings, and now he's married to the Squire's daughter, and lives in Fifth Avenue? Not a bit of it. He came back. and married little Bessie Playne, my pet, the least thing, worked early and late. I and has a pretty place at Yonkers, and the

I guess they get along pretty well. Both the women think that Rash is perfection, which is the main thing. Sometimes I go up there for a day, but the widder, she has so much to say about the governor and the senator, and blood and gentility, that I am mostly glad to get home and stretch my legs by the kitchen fire-place, and smoke my clay pipe. She has a great deal to say about the genius in blood; and though I don't doubt genius helped Rash, I guess it was as much grit as genius. However, I don't know much about it.

Beecher Interrupted

A pretty good story is told at the ex pense of Henry Ward Beecher. In one of his lectures he referred, as he is accustomed to do, to a domestic scene which occurred when he was a boy in Litchfield, Conn. His father was one day visiting a parishioner, and noticed in his pasture a particualrly fine-looking calf. Referring to its excellent qualities, the farmer, knowing the character of the animal, said.

Dr. Beecher, you may have that calf if you can catch him." The minister at once accepted the challenge, aud when Lyman Beecher set for himself a task he usually accomplished it. Without much reference to ministerial dignity, he succeeded in running the calf down. Tying his legs, he carried him home in his wagon. and placed him securely in the barn.

Telling the family of the adventure. Henry started for the barn to see the frisky animal. With the usual carelessness of a boy, he permitted the calf to escape from the barn. His father, seeing the condition of things, started hatless on a race for the fugitive calf. Here Henry Ward stopped a moment to recover the application he proposed to make, when a person arose in the audience and said with a startling voice, "Henry Ward Beecher, that is just what you have always been doing-letting loose what your father carefully and wisely kept shut up!" This was an unexpected but apt application readily appreciated by the audience .-Zion's Herald.

The Hawaiian Islands.

The Hawaiian islands, eight in number, Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau and Kahoolai, and two or middle of the Pacific ocean, between the ing at it yet. I'd not have done it for ten 19th and 22d degrees of north latitude and the 155th and 160th degrees of west longitude, 2,200 miles southwest of San from Melbourne, in Australia, and Canton, in China. From San Francisco to New York, and some acquaintances he'd Honolulu is a pleasant passage, ordinarily made by steamer in seven days. These who had written books himself, who was islands, volcanic in their origin, contain stopping with him. And the best of all the largest volcanoes, both active and quiescent, in the world, and form a convenient station for the refreshment and repair of vessels that travel the Pacific The most prominent features are the two lofty peaks, Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, for himself. (He'd had good wages for on the island of Hawaii, each 14,000 feet in height. The island is traversed by other mountains, which in some cases front the sea with perpendicular precipi ces from 1,000 to 3,000 feet high. Everywhere the volcanic character of the islands is betrayed by the configuration of the surface. Most of them contain extinet and partially active volcanoes. Mokuaweoweo, on Mauna Loa, and Kilauea active volcano in the world, has an oval ence, and is 6,000 feet above the sea level. sea of lava always in a state of fusion. At intervals the lava is thrown to a great his time now, with rosy cheeks and black height and rolls in rivers down the mouncurly hair, and just a shade on his upper tain sides. The last great eruption on lip. And his clothes fitted as well as if Mauna Loa began on the 15th of Novemthey were wet and clung to him. I tell ber, 1880, and lasted for several months. you, as he stepped along with his mother, On Maui is the crater of Haleakala, an ex-2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea level. Within this large pit are many basins of old volcanos, and on every hand are evidences of their former activity. The extinct crater of Kalukala, on Maui, is sev

Pele, the goddess of fire, who was for-

duced him as "the artist," and introduced | majesty and keep her in good humor sacdared not cheat the Lord, and that in he got one order from a New York man | throwing them into the lake. This super. them the back of an ornament or statue on the spot; and the Englishman said to stitious custom has long since ceased to is finished, though nobody can see it him, that "one who could house books so exist, only a very few of the old natives without the greatest pains, with just as royally must do it for love of them, as well still believing in its efficacy. At the great eruption of Mauna Loa in 1880, when the town of Hilo was threatened by destruction, by the flow of lava, the late Princess derful country, where even its artisans Keelikolani, who still retained her faith "And where did you get this pretty had the manners of gentlemen. At least in Pele, went to Hilo and thew into the pigs, bottles of brandy, and other articles, hoping by this means to stop the action and just then Bessie Payne came along tea, he said to her in a low voice, "Now of the volcano and save the town. Shortly after this the flow of lava diminished and finally stopped within a mile of Hilo, and Keelikolani, and those who, like her, still clung to Pele, were more than ever convinced of the truth of their belief.

Though situated within the tropics the climate is temperate rather than tropical. with no extremes of heat and cold. The make a poor professional man. It's far native language has no word that express es the idea of weather. The climate is unsurpassed, being mild and even, the thermometer remaining at about 80 throughout the entire year. There are two seasons, the wet and the dry. The wet season corresponds to the winter of the northern latitude, and the dry to sum mer. The wet seasons are gradually grow ng shorter, the rainfall being less than in former years.

My Comrade. . A soldier writing to a Western paper

I became acquainted with a young man in another regiment which was camped near our own but in the same brigade. We soon became fast friends, and he used to tell me all about the news from home, and he seemed to feel that I was alone, and so sometimes when it was proper he surprising." would read me a letter from his wife. He used to carry her picture, and that of his Providence. little girl, in his inside coat pocket-the left side, too. How many times I have seen the poor boy take out the picture and press it to his lips, and strain through his tears to try and get a better view of the picture, as if he would make the faces appear more real. He always fought with that picture in his pocket, and he was a brave boy, too, and never afraid to do his duty. The letters he used to get from that little woman were enough to make

any man brave.

I think I made a better soldier from hear ing words of comfort from him. Some of the letters had strange, crooked marks over a part of the sheet of paper. Those, he said, were the letters of his baby, and then the poor boy would shed hot tears because he could not see those two dear ones. One day he came to me, and such a look as was on his face. There was not a drop of blood in his face, and he said in a half unconscious way, "my baby is Well, men you may think it dead." womanly, but I took that boy by the arm and we went away from the camp into a quiet spot and sat down to talk it over. He could not talk, for his heart was broken, for more than an hour. I never had the heart to mention that baby's name to him again. He was soon after detailed by General Grant for some special duty and I saw little of him.

But the day I was taken prisoner he was also taken, and went to the same years; but Warner's SAFE Cure made me "prison hell"—oh, that's the name for the picture of health." June 23d, "prison hell"-oh, that's the name for them, men, and if you want to teach your boys that loyalty is honorable, you want name. We were near each other in that "hell," I begin to remember more than when I talked to you last week. I remember so well, how each day, that boy and I crawled on our hands and knees to the same spot to pray God to send us relief. He always used to pray that his wife might be kept too, and I would always say "amen. We slept on the same ground; under the same covering-the clouds; drank from the same cup; shared the same plate when we ate the unpalatable food, forced down, to drive starvation's death away from us: suffered under the same sun: chilled in the same storms; cared for each other in sickness; made sacred promises to each other in the event of the death of either; prayed to the same God unanswered prayers; cursed the the same fate.

That's enough of what we did and suffered. When we got out of that "hell" we were separated. He went home. I went where I told you last week. We had not met since, until today. We met while reading the bulletins about General Grant. We were talking, as old soldiers That's enough of what we did and suf-Grant. We were talking, as old soldiers Grant. We were talking, as old soldiers which restored him to health. January do, and telling each other how we fought 1st, 1885, eight years afterwards, he wrote: under Grant. In the conversation we dis covered that we had been together before, and giving our names revealed it all. Say. men, that man's life is wrecked as completely as my own, but he buries his grief. He came home to the North after we left prison, to find that his poor wife had died, broken-hearted because she supposed he had been starved to death. He stays here, but he does not live here. His life is up there, for he worshipped his wife and baby; he worshipped them.

Encouraging to Young Authors. "I walked into the office of Scribner's Magazine some years ago with a manuscript. Dr. Holland looked at it and paid are now active. Kilauea, the largest me \$125 for it. I was rejoiced at a chance of seeing myself in such respectable print. shaped crater nine miles in circumfer- The next month I bought the first copy of the magazine that illumined the stands, In the center of this immense caldron is a and rushed into a hallway to hide my blushes, and glanced it through. Alas my article was not there. The next month I bought it again, expectation still soaring. The production was still unaccountably delayed. Next month ditto. Next, next, next, ditto, ditto, ditto. At the end of the year, it had cost me \$5 in tinct volcano, the largest known, twenty- cash and \$25 in disappointment. Ten five or thirty miles in circumference, from years have since sped, and I have been gazing through the magazine for my ambitious contribution ever since. Stepping into the Century office some two years ago, I mentioned the little matter to Mr. Gilder. He sent a youth to ransack the tinct crater of Kalukala, on Maui, is sev Gilder. He sent a youth to ransack the continues good; have used no medicine en miles long, three wide, and nineteen in massive caverns of the establishment; and since April 30, 1883. circumference, and from 700 to 3,000 feet out of the midst of twenty delinquent tons, he dragged forth my manuscript, somewhat unkempt and disheveled. It merly worshipped by the natives, was will fall into its predestined niche some supposed by them to reside in the burn time, said Mr. Gilder, smiling"-New

majesty and keep her in good humor sacrifices of pigs and chickens were made by throwing them into the lake. This super. stitious custom has long since ceased to

BOTTLES OF

SOLD TO FEBRUARY 1st. 1885!

No other Compound on earth can show a similar record, and no Physician a better one.

The highest Medical authorities pronounce it the only known Specific for Kidney, Liver and Urinary diseases; that it has no equal as a BLOOD PURIFIER, and that it is the best safeguard against contagious diseases, both acute and chronic, keeping the Kidneys and Liver-the great organs of the body-in healthy condition, disease then being impossible.

For the many distressing ailments of delicate Ladies, it has no

We can furnish over One Hundred Thousand voluntary Testimonials similar to the following.

Read them for the good of yourself, your family and your friends Note the following, showing how this vast number of bottles were distributed as evidenced by our sales-books.

Boston, - - - 936,842 | Chicago, -

B. F. LARRABEE, Esq., 49 Chester Square, Boston, Mass., in 1879, was given up by several prominent Boston Physicins as incurable from Bright's Diseas Cure in 1880-2, and Oct. 6, 1884, wrote that the "cure was as permanent as

128,947

G. W. FULTON, Esq., Fulton, Texas suffered for ten years from serious blad der disorders and lost from 25 to 30 pounds in 1881 he used 14 bottles of Warner' Safe Cure, and recovered his natural weight and said, "I consider myself well for a man of 75." December 24, '84. "I have had no symptoms he wrote, ''I have had no symptoms of kidney disorder since 1881, and if I did I should rely upon Safe Cure." THE REV. ANDREW J. GRAHAM, (P. E.), Grand Island, Neb., in 1881 was pronounced fatally sick with Bright's Disease. His condition he says was desperate and he could get no relief from physicians. He then followed Warner's

Portland, Me., - 330,829

EX-GOV. R. T. JACOB, Westport, Ky In 1882, during a political canvass, health gave way and was prostrated with severe kidney trouble. Lost 40 pounds of flesh. Used Warner's SAFE Cure in 1882 and June 23, 1884, writes: "I have never enjoyed better health—all owing to

Bal. of N. Eng., - 331,315 HON..N. A. PLYMPTON (Hop. B. F.

Butler's campaign manager), of Worcester, Mass., in May, 1880, was prostrated by kidney colic, caused by the passage of gravel from the kidneys to the bladder. He then began using Warner's SAFE Cure and in a short time passed a large stone and a number of smaller ones. Dec. 10th 1884, Mr. Plympton wrote: "I have had and we sat there and cried like two boys no recurrence of my old trouble since for more than an hour. I never had the Warner's SAFE Cure cured me."

New York State, 3,053,080

MRS. J. B. DESMOULIN, 2411 Morgan street; St. Louis, Mo., in 1882, wrote. "I have been in delicate health for many "My health has been good for the last two years."

Detroit,

nearly a year."

Minnesota,

Milwaukee, -

'four years ago my wife was suffering with liver complaint which reduced her to a skeleton. The doctors finally pro-nounced her case Bright's Disease of the kidneys, and incurable She then took 13 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and has been in perfect health ever since. She now weighs 180 pounds where formerly she was a skeleton. Warner's SAFE Cure will make a permanent cure always if taken by directions."

to teach them to call those places by that Pennsylvania, - 1,365,914 Bal. N. W. States, 1,400,362

IF IT IS

TIMES WITH YOU

Resort to the Remedy that Nine-tenths (9-10) of Sufferers Require, thereby Saving Continuous Debility and Expensive Medical Attendance.

SATISFACTION CUARANTEED!

Cleveland,

"I never enjoyed better health in my life than I do now, and I owe it all to Warner's SAFE Cure. I consider myself cured of Bright's Disease."

655,250 Cincinnati, -

B. J. WORRELL, of Ellaville, Fla., in 1879, was prostrated with Bright's Disease of the kidneys and under the best treat ment grew worse. "On the advice of Governor Drew's sister, I began Warner's SAFE Cure, sixty bottles of which restored me to full measure of health. I have now been cured about four years, and my been cared about four years, and my case is regarded as miraculous." Governor Drew, of Jacksonville, Florida, April 20th, 1884, says: "Mr. Worrell's case and cure give me great confidence in Warner's Safe Cure, and I unhesitatingly indorse it."

Bal. Ohio, (State) 474,869

MRS. S. A. CLARK, East Granby, Conn. in 1881 was utterly used up with consti-tutional and female complaints of the worst kind. Been sick ten years and tried everything. In November, 1884, she wrote: "Warner's SAFE Cure cured me four years ago, and has kept me well.'

Southern States, 2,725,513

ROBERT GRAHAM, 77 Penn street, Brooklyn, N. Y., suffered for six years from inflammation of the bladder and stricture. Six physicians, specialists, gave him up to die. In 1883, he began Warner's SAFE Cure and its continued use he says, effected a complete cure. Under date June 25, 1881, he says. "My health

Canada,

- 1,222,895 511,974 St. Louis, REV. JAMES ERWIN, Methodist minister, West Eaton, N. Y., was long and seriously ill with inflammation of the

prostate gland (a very obstinate disorder). In 1882 he began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and June 25th, 1884, wrote: "The relief obtained two years ago proved permanent; physicians express great surprise."

Kansas City, - 538,395

S. A. JOHNSTON, Lockington, Ohio, september 20, 1881, stated that for thirty cars he had suffered tortures with lyspepsia but he was entirely cured by he use of Warner's SAFE Cure. Dec. 8th 1884, he says: "I took 20 or 25 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and it has never failed to stop any symptoms of my old complaint if they appeared; my health is good."

Bal. S. W. States, 635,092

N. B. SMILEY, Esq., of Bradford, Pa., in 1882, was very seriously sick of extreme kidney disorder and rheumatism, which kidney disorder and rhoumatism, which gradually grew worse. Physicians being unable to assist him his last resort was Warner's SAPE Cure, and June 25th, 1884, he wrote, "My health is better than for two years past, and in some respects is better than it has been for five years. When I catch cold and have any slight kidney trouble, I resume the medicine again and the relief I believe is permanent."

San Francisco, - 932,210

JAMES M. DAVIS, 330 South Pearl JAMES M. DAVIS, 330 South Pearl street, Albany. N. Y., superintendent of Jagger Iron Co., in 1881 suffered from very serious kidney trouble; he weighed but 160 pounds; he used 18 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and December 8th, 1884, he wrote, "That was fully three years ago. I have had no trouble since, and I feel first class and weigh 198 pounds. I would not go back to that time of four years ago for all the dollars in the United States.

1,175,868 Bal. Pacific Coast, 624,237

All the Testimonials above given are from persons who were PERMANENTLY CURED several years ago and remain so.

May 5, 1885.

Morn and morn. and eve and eve, I grieve, and cannot choose but grieve For Mooley, best of cows; Oh, let the glary come, not pass, Of green things, such as leaves and grass, That she may graze and browse!

All lean and lank, all peaked and pined, All lank and lean, with tail to wind, Behind the herd she lags; With head hung down as if to hook, Hair coarse and rough, and ribs that look

Like hoops on cider-kags. All lank and lean, with hungry eyes, And back humped toward the wintry skies Before the wind she leans; Her medder hay she doth refuse, And sniffs and lows, and lows and moes A cow that longs for greens.

O, cold, cold snows, melt, melt away, Come, drizzling rain, before your day, And start the grass and things; And harping on your well-worn chords, Come, yaller birds, come swaller birds, And flap your wrinkled wings.

O, great big booming bumble bees,
O, little pretty honey bees!
And blithe blue-bodiced flies, You, daw-bugs, and you, tumble-bugs a show your little lovely mugs, And light the summer skies! All grubs with unfulfilled hours ur millers, gnate and moths in showers.

I charge you as your aunt; For when the indelicate's allied Too closely to the undignified. You tell it, for I can't. Then shall the skeeter in the night Attend you like a guardian sprite, A-singing you to sleep;

Flies on your nose, when you are sick, Shall perch, like Mother Carey's chick st-head on the deen. O, Northern thistles, lithe Canucks o, burdocks, and O, other docks, And mulleine, and all such! With eyes turned up and toes turned out, I pray you be so good as sprout,

2,181,520

635,210

344,171

486,013

CHAS. E. STEPHENS. of Louisville.

daughter was ten years of age she was a

der. She recovered temporarily, but a year ago was again prostrated. She was

year ago was again prostrated. She was swollen to twice her natural size, had

frequent headaches, nausea, and other disguised symptoms of the disorder. Al

her Louisville physicians agreed that she

could not recover. Her case and treat

ment were telegraphed to a New York specialist who said recovery was im-

possible. Last August we began to

treat her ourselves, and now, wholly through the influence of Warner's SAFE

Cure, she is apparently as well as ever." November, 1884, he says: "My daughter is apparently in perfect bealth."

SAFE Cure treatment, and July 7th. 1884, he wrote: "All local trouble has disap-peared. Have taken no medicine for

S. F. HESS, Rochester, N. Y., the well-

known tobabco manufacturer, three years

ago took twenty-five bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure for liver disorder, and August

20th, 1884, he reported: "I consider my-self fully cured, and the credit is whol-

G. W. HAMILTON, Milton, Santa Rosa

-

ly due to Warner's SAFE Cure.'

Ky., Nov. 15, 1882, wrote:

For Mooley wants you much! Low-lying, in her windy shed, With naught but mouldy straw for bed, She dreams of summer scenes; Her every breath becomes a sigh. A smothered and asthwatic cry-O for the greens! the greens! -American Cultivato

THE TWO SISTERS.

"Joan," said Grizzle, "have you se aught o' my black cat the morn?" "Ou, ay. I saw the beast an' gave hi

a kick for his thievin'. He had a bit

my tripe in his mouth, an' was choki an' glowering' as though he wad gar clean out o' his head. Gin I catch him his tricks again there'll no be eneuch him left to mak' a dinner for Auld Sandy "Hoot, hoot, Joan! Ken ye no the wor

o' Holy Writ: 'The merciful mon mercful unto his breast, an' 'With wh measure ye mete it sall be measured you again'?"

"Weel, Grizzle, the beast is nane mine, an' gin any mon catches me steal his dinner frae him he may serve me he chooses." "There, now, Joan, ye're clean wran

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The cottage had but a single room. aced the south, and opposite the o fashioned divided door was the narr fire-place. On each side of the chalk l that now lay across the red brick flo Was a bed, a chair, and a little star The upper half of the door was open, a the summer sunshine and the sweet su mer air came in like a benediction, wh the two gray old women-for they we Past 50 years old—sat like incarnation of hate and wrath and read their Bib. When the sun began to set, Joan ro

and bringing out the simple stores t were in the cottage, divided them and Morn and morn, and eve and eve.

Oh, let the giery come, not pass,

I grieve, and cannot choose but grieve, For Mooley, best of cows;

Of green things, such as leaves and grass, That she may graze and browse!

All lean and lank, all peaked and pined,

Hair coarse and rough, and ribs that look

All lank and lean, with tail to wind, Behind the herd she lags; With head hung down as if to hook,

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20 or 25 bottles and it has never aptoms of my old ared; my health is

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All lank and lean, with hungry eyes, And back humped toward the wintry skies, Before the wind she leans; Her medder hay she doth refuse, And sniffs and lows, and lows and moes,

Like hoops on cider-kags.

O, cold, cold snows, melt, melt away, come, drizzling rain, before your day. Come, drizzing rain, perore your day.
And start the grass and things;
And harping on your well-worn chords,
Come, yaller birds, come swaller birds,
And flap your wrinkled wings.

O, great big booming bumble bees, o, little pretty honey bees!

And blithe blue-bodiced flies, You, daw-bugs, and you, tumble-bugs Come, show your little lovely mugs, And light the summer skies! All grubs with unfulfilled hours

Pour millers, gnats and moths in showers. I charge you as your aunt; For when the indelicate's allied Too closely to the undignified, You tell it, for I can't.

Then shall the skeeter in the night Attend you like a guardian sprite, A-singing you to sleep; Flies on your nose, when you are sick, Shall perch, like Mother Carey's chick On mast-head on the deep. O, Northern thistles, lithe Canucks!

o burdocks, and O, other docks,

and mulleins, and all such! With eyes turned up and toes turned out. I pray you be so good as sprout, For Mooley wants you much! Low-lying, in her windy shed,

With naught but mouldy straw for bed, She dreams of summer scenes; Her every breath becomes a sigh, a emothered and authmatic cry-O for the greens! the greens! -American Cultivator

THE TWO SISTERS.

"Joan," said Grizzle, "have you see aught o' my black cat the morn?" 'Ou, ay. I saw the beast an' gave him

a kick for his thievin'. He had a bit o my tripe in his mouth, an' was chokin' an' glowering' as though he wad gang clean out o' his head. Gin I catch him at his tricks again there'll no be ensuch of him left to mak' a dinner for Auld Sandy's

"Hoot, hoot, Joan! Ken ye no the words o' Holy Writ: 'The merciful mon is mercful unto his breast, an' 'With what measure ye mete it sall be measured to you again'?"

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"It's no blasphemy. Let no mon think o' him el' mair highly than he ought to think, saith the Gude Book; and I hae thought lang syne, Joan, ye were takin' too much upo' versel'. The Laird did na ask you aboot His decrees, an' whan gat 7e private information o' them?"

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spend yer time tellin' me the Laird has predestined me to the ill place. I hae nae wish to hear ye talk till ye can say something pleasanter to hear nor that." The fury of the sisters was now at

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room and began to pore over it. - 932,210 330 South Pearl Was a bed, a chair, and a little stand. gude to me. Aye, gude for mony a weary The upper half of the door was open, and year an' lang. Mr. Maclesie, think ye ecember 8th, 1884, ully three years ouble since, and igh 198 pounds. I that time of four llars in the United

dishes without a word. Then she gave micht! I maun hear her speyk till me Grizzle half the ready money, and then closing the door, began to prepare her evening meal. Grizzle did the same.

This was the beginning of a terrible life. And the rest of it was according to gibbering and laughing on the other bed. ly on the butter. this beginning. For twenty years they lived, those two sisters, one on each side of that hideous chalk line. Every tender thought and loving action in the past that should have drawn them together once down, each at her own bedside, at night, and prayed the Lord to have mercy on the heathen, and those in foreign lands, to prepare His true servants for their entrance into glory, ending with the awful cry, "Come, Laird Jesus, come quickly, an' tak' Thine ain hame, an' let Thine enemies who will na repent perish in the ill place forever. An' Thine shall be the glory. Amen!"-or, at morning, when the rosy flush of the dawn came through Joan's window and tinged the gray faded forms with a lovely hue, as they knelt by their separate little stands and said "Our Father!"-or to watch them walking on the Sabbath day to kirk, and sitting decorously side by side in the narrow pew, while they joined in the psalm-singing or said Amen with solemn unction to the prayers, or listened to the gospel of peace and forgiveness. A strange and horrible sight, and one never seen before or since. Yet, hold! Are there no husbands and wives, no brothers and sisters and friends who have knelt down with hot hatred in their hearts and said the "Our Father"

among us cast the first stone. The neighbors everywhere around came in, of course, to remonstrate with the wretched pair, and to go home and gossip about them, but the sisters turned a deaf ear to all remonstrance, and even, when occasion demanded, sent a stone into the enemy's camp that mightily discomfited hand on the head of either sister as he them. For to more than one Joan made said: "Laird mak' His face to shine upo answer: "Look at hame an' min' yer thee. The Laird lift up the light o' His children that quarrel like cats on a simmer night. As for me I pray daily that Then he went away. Grizzle may be converted gin it be the Laird's will, for I wad na dictate to Him

what he shall do." And Grizzle, in answer to all entreaties to leave, said, "Na, na. There's room repents I maun be at hand to forgive her, though I sair misdoubt her heart has grown as hard as the nether mill-stone,

affection." The summers went and came and went and tender breaths of wind across the hills, and the sisters watched them, Joan west. The winter storms howled around the cottage, and the snow drifted high around the windows, and the sisters listened as they sat, each on her own side of the fire, in dreary, uncompanionable companionship.

And twenty years went by. It was a wild, wet morning in March. Mr. Maclesie, the minister, was coming down the road that led from the manse gane." into the village, when a woman came running up to him.

"Oh, sir, come quick to the Gray cot tage. The sisters hae had a stroke, an' they're baith lyin' helpless in their beds. Hech, sir! it's an awsome sight!"

"Oh, when did this happen? when did this happen?"

"I dinna ken, sir. I gaed in the morn for there was nae reek fro' the chimney, "Gin Pharoh were like ye, Grizzle, an' I thought it strange, an' I found them mind, an' lies talkin' o' the cornfields fifty years syne, an' singin' auld sangs as gin she were a lass again. But Joan does na spevk."

They hurried to the cottage, and found it even as Elsie had said. The moment they entered Joan called the minister. He came to her.

"Send Elsie away," she said, speaking with difficulty, but distinctly. "I wad

spevk wi' ve." Mr. Maclesie dismissed the old woman and then returned to Joan's side. He sat down by the narrow bed and listened for what she had to say.

"I aye thought," she said, still speaking with difficulty, but yet clearly, "that the ministers were right when they said that the Laird's decree provided for the prayers o' the righteous, He foreknowin' the same fro' a' eternity, an' I've heard ye preach that same doctrine, you ken weel,

Mr. Maclesie." "I ken nae ither way to reconcile the decrees o' the Laird wi' our ain free will," he answered thoughtfully.

"Now, gin the Laird has made provisions for ye to pray for puir Grizzle that she"—the hard voice shook for a moment, but she went on-" may come to hersel' an' let me forgive her ere she gaes awa'white heat. They sat, each with kilted an' ye suld not do it-ye ken that the Laird's a hard task master, an' He'll be sair displeased wi' ye, Mr. Maclesie."

The old man looked at her with his huge work-basket that stood on the east keen, sad eyes. "I'll pray for Grizzle

She broke in eagerly. "Ye might forget, Mr. Maclesie. Ye're gettin' an auld mon, ye'ken. Mibbies ye cud pray here, an' now, an' then I suld know that a' had line connecting the two. Some articles been done that cud. It's a fearsome thing, sir, to think o' me bein' inside the gate across this line, and then sat down and, a-singin' an' a-harpin' an' a-dancing' for taking up the big old Bible, began to joy an' my puir Grizzle, that was sic a bonny lass when she was young, skreelin' then, muttering to herself, "Gin she gaes outside in the dark an' the cold. She was to heaven she'll fin' me there too" took up aye afear'd o' the dark, Grizzle, an' she an old Bible that lay on her side of the was sic a bonny young thing. an' gude to me. Hech, sir! it seems as if it were only The cottage had but a single room. It last week whan Sandy McPherson was aced the south, and opposite the old-drouned, an' she cam' to me an' sent awa' fashioned divided door was the narrow a' the auld women an' tuik me in her fre-place. On each side of the chalk line young arms an' cried o'er me, an' said that now lay across the red brick floor she'd serve me a' her life. An' she was

the same lot, and the storekeeper's nose followed the line of butter for the third The voice of the speaker had risen time.

almost to a scream, and suddenly it "How much is she assessed at?" asked the storekeeper, as he looked affectionatepierced the dull ears of the form that lav

"Joan, puir Joan!" it said. "I maun send the ithers a' awa' an' comfort Joan,

Then the voice died away in a sigh. Mr. Maclesie went over to the other more was recalled to add bitterness to bed, and, half lifting, half dragging, that estrangement. It was a sight to brought it across the little room, across make angels weep when the two knelt that dividing line, and set it close to Joan's. As Grizzle's bed touched her's, the poor helpless hand, and laid it on her hope to be forgiven?" he said solemnly, and Joan repeated the words after him.

onct an' say, ' Joan, good night!"

for she has nane but me noo."

Then he knelt and prayed. Oh, what a scene was that! Without a eafless rose-bush was tapping against the narrow little window in the wild March wind. Within, those two poor beds stood side by side and both inside the line that had divided them so long, and on the beds those stricken forms lay motionless as death. One, "babbling o' green fields," and one, with face of agony and wild, beseeching eyes lifted to the old minister's face as he lifted it to Heaven and prayed:

"Father, forgive them, for they knew not what they did!" he said, and Joan sobbed "Amen!"

"They've been stumblin' alang owre the reuch stanes side by side, but far apart, hurtin' one anither sair ilka day an' a' day lang. Oh, tak' them hame to Thee an' hap them up in one anither's together! Let him that is without sin airms till they hae learned Thy name is love. An' Thine be the poo'r an' the glory, amen."

As he rose from his knees and looked down at Joan, the tears were running down her face but it had lost its look of hopeless, helpless agony. He laid one countenance upo' thee an' gie thee peace."

But at midnight there was a knock and a cry at the manse door. "Come to the Gray Cottage sir, sune's ye can!" The minister dressed himself hurriedly.

and went down. There was a knot of eneuch, an' I maun be here. Gin Joan neighbors at the door, but they made way for him to pass. And there, with the moonlight streaming through the open door upon them, and the fire-light on the being as the apostle says, without natural old divided hearth flashing, and dancing, and throwing its kindly flame high as though it would fain see them more clearand came again with late sweet flowers, ly, and the flickering of the dying candle that the old woman who had been watching held above her head, casting the faces from the east window, Grizzle from the now in light and now in shadow, lay the two sisters dead in one another's arms.

"I had ga'en asleep, sir," said the old woman, "in the chimney neuk, when of a sudden there cam' a screech fit to wak the deid. I jumped up an' luiked an' there were Joan an' Grizzle happed in one anither's airms, sittin' up straight in bed. But before I cud get there they had fa'en back as they are now, an' baith were

Two days afterwards the sisters were buried in the old kirk-yard. And over the grave the old minister put a simple stone with the words:

"In their death they were not divided. -Eva L. Oaden in The Current.

Huntington's Butter.

Collins P. Huntington, the railway magnate, whose ambition is to span the continent with steel, has pretty nearly accomthere, baith stricken in a single night. plished what has been, one might say, the Roads, and if he carries out his purpose, it will not be very long before he will have built or acquired lines to New York. terprises he is interested in, are the riches of Charles Crocker, ex-Governor Leland Stanford and the Mark Hopkins estate. footing up a grand total of \$100,000,000. Huntington is the master-mine which directs the power that all this wealth can wield. He is 63 years old, but vigorous as an oak.

Huntington has a will of iron, but he can relax and be as genial as a man who has nothing in the wide world to do but make himself agreeable. He can tell stories and be as entertaining as a court jester. Years and years ago he kept a general store in Sacramento, which is now a mammoth metal concern. One day a trader came in from a mining camp to buy stores, and among other things he wanted butter. Huntington had several tubs brought from Orange County, the famous butter producing region of New York. The miners had all the good thing. that money would buy, and the storekeep er from the mining camp was bound to take back the best he could find.

"I want some bang up butter," was the way the storekeeper from the camp signified his desire.

"Well," said Huntington, "here is some all the way from New York State the real genuine Orange County article. Huntington ran the trier down to the bottom of the tub, and the storekeeper ran his nose along it when it was pulled out. "What's the tax on that grease?" asked

the storekeeper. "That's 35 cents a pound," replied Huntington.

"Hain't you got something a leetle bet. ter?" asked the storekeeper.

"Yes," said Huntington, going to another tub of the very same kind of butter. He knew the storekeeper would not be satisfied if he did not show something better, and he was equal to the occasion. "Here's some for 50 cents," said Hunting ton as he drew the trier out, and the storekeeper's nose followed it from one end to the other.

"Now, that's a little like it." said the

"Sixty-five cents a pound."

"You hain't got too much of it for me," said the storekeeeper .- Financial Jour-

Treasure your Chopping Bowl.

"No, sir; I can't sell you a chopping bowl or a wooden shovel, and if you are ever going to want anything in our line, Joan burst into tears. The old man lifted you had better buy it now, and lay it away until you do want it. I don't know what sister's. "I forgive thee, Grizzle, as I they'll take to, next; perhaps it will be wash tubs, though I doubt it, and water pails, and-well, there's no telling where this decoration craze will stop. Why, only the other day, I saw in the Exchange for Women's Work, on Wabash Avenue, one of my butter paddles masquerading in a new suit of gilding, a gaudy ribbon about its throat, and "He is Risen." placarded on its waistband. Now what on earth a butter paddle had to do with the Resurrection, or where its appropriateness comes in as an Easter offering or ornament. I don't know, and only a woman suffering from the decorative craze, can give you any idea on the sub-

The speaker was a salesman in a woodenware establishment, in the business portion of Chicago. The listener was the friend of a reporter for the Chicago Herald, whose wife, having at last caught on to the latest craze, wanted the wooden scoop shovels to bedaub with lacquer gilding, and adorn with water colors on the scoops, after which she intended tying a red ribbon about the neck of one, and a blue one on the other, placing them at the sides of the fire-place. But the scoop shovels were not to be had. The woodenware man expected a consignment from the factory in a few days, if some female decorator did not break into the car and get away with them in transit.

So it was also with the chopping bowls. Some housewife, who was less acquainted with the compounding of hash than she was with painting and the like, one day took her chopping bowl into her studio and in due course of time it re-appeared clad in the raiment of a gigantic plaque, mounted upon a queer looking easel made for the purpose.

It took, and forthwith the women of the country have been running mad after chop ping bowls, and if they cannot get them they take wooden shovels. Perhaps the woman of the butter paddle could get neither.

Thus it has come to pass that the wood en scoops, formerly used almost solely on potatoes, and sold for three dollers per dozen, or thereabouts, have rapidly gone up in price to five, six, eight, and ever ten and twelve dollars per dozen, and the buyer is lucky to get them at any price.

Hash, too, seems destined to become one of the lost arts as soon as the present generation of chopping bowls dies off, for o good boarding-house mistress can afford to pay the exorbitant prices asked

The wooden-ware man in question after rummaging his warehouse, found a solitary shovel that had been sent him three years ago as a sample; the reporter's friend put down its weight in gold, or near it. and there is another heary house-wife over in the West Division.—Chicage.

A Story of Jackson.

One of the old fossils about the departances looks as if he might have received all the troops?" "Yes, sir." "Gentlemen," ment of State, who from outside appearcared mair for a heast than for a human, there, baith stricken in a single night. Hech, sir! Puir Grizzle has lost her which he controls he has a continuous that the controls he has a continuous and grant there, baith stricken in a single night. The sire of the controls he has a continuous and Grant, "troops do not have six days rations served out to them in a fort if they which he controls he has a continuous and Grant, "troops do not have six days rations served out to them in a fort if they which he controls, he has a continuous taryship, says that within the last two line from San Francisco to Hampton years more preachers have applied for consulates than ever before. They are especially anxious to secure consulships at the present time. 'If I were president.' He counts up his wealth, all in all, at a the old fossil continued, "I would treat all round \$50,000,000. Put with it, in the enpreacher who applied to him for a fereign appointment."

"What's your profession?" Jackson asked of the minister.

"A preacher," the latter replied. "Then," said the president, "you hold better appointment than I can give you. "The preacher," my informant continued, "looked at Jackson for a moment turned upon his heel and left the room.

He made no more applications for foreign appointments." Some very queer letters come to the state department from individuals who aspire to go abroad. One ambitious but honest Democrat desires a foreign mission. He says: "I can speak five languages fluently and indiscriminately .-

The Congo River.

Washington Letter.

Very few people have any idea of the ex tent of the Congo River, about which there has been so much talk of late in European government circles. The Afri can traveller Stanley says it is 2100 miles long, and that its tribute of water to the ocean would scarcely be equalled by that of the Mississippi and the Nile together. A steamer drawing 15 feet of water can steam up 110 miles from its mouth, at which point the rapids compel a journey of 52 miles by land. Then comes a steaming or rowing voyage of 88 miles, and then another land journey of 96 miles. After that it is possible to steam up fully 1060 miles. Thirteen stations have been constructed among peaceful tribes along this route. The banks and the people upon hem have now come to be well known. Wide belts of forests are shown on the river margins, and clusters of villages are nestled in their shade. Close at hand are to be seen gardens and fields with a profuse abundance on their surface and, it is believed, stores of mineral wealth within their bosoms. There are likewise spacious lakes, in fact, a known area of lake waters of 30,000 square miles in extent, which, after more definite exploration, is

THE Reltimore Sun revives a story of Elias Howe, the inventor of sewing machines, in form as follows:

At the outbreak of the rebellion, when h was a millionaire, he enlisted as a private to show his patriotism and independence. Money grew scarce, and his regiment, which was sent outh, was left unpaid for three months. At the end of that time Howe, in his private's uniform, one day entered the office of the quartermaster and asked when the soldiers of the regiment were to be paid.

"I don't know," replied the quartermaster "Well, how much is owed them?" blandly asked the private.

"What is that to you?" said the storekeeper with a look of surprise.

"Oh, nothing, said Howe, nonchalantly "only if you will figure out the amount I will give you my check for the whole business." "Who are you?" gasped the quartermaster.

"Elias Howe, and my check is good for the pay of the entire army." The quartermaster made out his bills, and Howe gave him his check for three months' pay for his regiment. The government after-

ward reimbursed him.

AN AGED CALF .- The following is a good story concerning a town-bred curate, who had consented to do duty on Sunday for his friend, the rector of a country parish in the Midlands. The subject of the morning sermon was the parable of the prodigal son, and in the hope of parable of the prodigal son, and in the hope of impressing upon his hearers the joy which the patriarch felt on the return of his son, as instanced by his ordering the fatted calf to be killed, the young curate felt a pardonable dollar. pride in dwelling upon a subject which could not fail to be comprehensible to the dullest plowboy in the congregation. "Remember," he said, "this was no ordinary calf which was to be killed; it was no common calf or beast saffering from murrain; no half-starved calf slowly awaiting death. No; it was not merely a fatted calf, but" (becoming more impressive) "it was the fatted calf which had been prized and loved by the family for many years." A sea of wild eyes and gaping mouths arrested or a moment the eloquence of the fledgling parson, and in the next there was such a chuckling and grins, and fluttering of old heads below as had not been witnessed, even in the memory of the quaint-legged sexton, for more than "many years."

THERE was once a barkeeper who fell into decline, lost his appetite, couldn't sleep and so on. His doctor advised him to try a change of air, and recommended the Maine woods. He started for the woods, and on his way halted over night at Portland. During the evening there was a terrible hailstorm. Standing at one of the windows of the office of his hotel the barkeeper watched the fall of the hailstones-many of them nearly as large as a hen's egg.

While thus engaged he-was observed by the

hotel keeper to shed a pool of scalding, passion ate tears. The hotel keeper was a tender hearted person, ever mindful of his guests; so softly approaching the weeping barkeeper, he begged leave to inquire the occasion of his sorrow. "Oh, it's nothing; I'll feel all right again presently," said the barkeeper, "but with a glance at the descending hail) it pains me to see so much cracked ice wasted in prohibition State."

A SCOTCH traveler who visited the United States during the war tells the following anecdote of Gen. Grant: The day before Grant attacked Fort Donelson the troops had had a march of twenty miles, part of it a bitter cold night. Grant called a council of war to consider whether they should attack the fort at once, or should give troops a day or two's rest. The officers were in favor of resting. Grant said nothing till they had all given their opinion, then he said: "There is a deserter who came in this morning—let us see him and hear what he has to say." When he came in Grant ooked in his kaapsack. "Where are you from?" "Fort Donelson." "Six days' rations in your knapsack, have you not, my man?" "Yes sir." "Were the same rations served out to mean to stay there. These men mean to retreat -not to fight. We will attack at once."

LAFAYETTE, at the age of twenty, left his young wife and flew to aid Washington. He oaded a ship with supplies which were mostly needed by American troops, and helped then with the prestige of his name, with scanty nilitary experience, and all the cash he could command. He not only drilled his soldiers, but clothed and fed them, and when his own means were exhausted he appealed to the generosity of others. When the ladies of Baltimore proposed to give a ball to the gallant French man he said to them: "Ladies, I should be delighted to dance with you, but my soldiers have no shirts." The ballwas postponed, and the belles of Baltimore made shirts for the soldiers .- Phila. Record .

AT about three o'clock one morning, accord ing to Toby, M. P., T. P. O'Connor was orating in the House of Commons to 10 or 15 members lying about in various stages of drowsiness. Sir Patrick O'Brien was among them, and now and then, rescuing himself with start from falling asleep, audibly engaged in conversation. "I protest against this disorderly conduct," exclaimed Mr. O'Conner a length; "the honorable baronet is constantly interrupting me." "Sir," replied St. Patrick with a graceful bow, "the honorable gentl man misinterprets my motive. I interrupted it is true. But it was with the intention of waking the honorable gentleman's audience.

"MOTHER, did you say I can't go to the rink "Yes, Mamie, I did."

"Why, mother?" "Because you have been there every day three times for the past three days, and so much exertion will ruin your constitution." "Why, I'm not a bit tired, mother." "Well, if you are not, come and help me to

wash these dishes." "Oh, pshaw! I'm that kind of tired, but not the skating kind." She helped to wash the dishes all the same

EDUCATIONAL ITEM .- A gentleman who was visiting one of the public schools in a Texas town asked a bright looking boy: "What profit is there in the study of ancien

history ?" "About fifty cents, I reckon," was the re-

"Well, the teacher makes us buy the book of him, and we have to pay a dollar. I think he gets them for fifty cents spiece; so he has a clear profit of fifty cents, according to my

and ridges and deep chuck-holes and that the wagons hadn't no springs and were dreadful olty, and how easy 'twould be for some of the women and little ones to fall and get hurt, so he warned 'em: 'See that ye fall not out by the way.' Oh, how kind Joseph was!"

Chaft.

A mutual union squeeze-The embrace of a

"No man can serve two masters," is the Scriptural injunction against polygamy. "All the world's a stage," but the fare doesn't suit most of the occupants.

A couch of the lightest down may support a heart as heavy as home made bread.—Chicago Ledger. If Bartholdi had only modelled his Goddess

Josh Billings says that the best medicine for rheumatism is just to keep still and thank God that it isn't the gout.

It is a remarkable fact that lots of sickness is drawn from the well, and many people kick the bucket in consequence thereof.

"What is an epistle?" asked a Sunday school teacher of her class. "The wife of an apostle," replied the young hopeful.

A singer in a Michigan college paper anxi-ously inquires: "Why comes not my lover to me?" Have you thought to chain up the dog!

The humble beggar who kicks a banana peel off the sidewalk is greater in charity to his fellow man than the wealthy philanthropist who throws it there.

Moody, the revivalist, was asked in the Moody, the revivalist, was asked in the recent Convention in Milwaukee whether he had grace enough to die at the stake. He replied: "No, I don't need it; all I want is grace enough to hold this convention for three days in Milwaukee."

Presence of Mind.—A lady stepped into the sanctum this morning, and said sweetly: "Will you be kind enough to let me look at the Christian at Work!" The horse editor blushed a little, but had the presence of mind to say: "Certainly, madam; what can I do to say: "
for you?"

"Mrs. Jones," exclaimed Smithers sauntering into the breakfast room, "the war in China has removed one serious cause for complaint against you." "Against me!" replied the presiding matron from behind the urn. "Yes, I see that the market reports quote tea as being stronger."

They te!l a very pretty little story of the little four year old son of James Parton, the historian. One day last summer he was found kissing the rosebuds to make them open. The fact that he amputated the cat's tail and converted his mother's tulip bed into a circus when the same day is not recorded. ring the same day is not recorded.

"We prefer poetry of a higher range of thought than this contains," said the editor kindly, as he returned some rejected manuscript. "Higher range of thought?" repeated the discouraged poet, "I wrote it on the top floor of a seven-story tenement flat. Do you expect a man to sit on the roof and write poetry."

To thoroughly cure scrofula it is necessary to strike directly at the root of the evil. This is exactly what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, by acting upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing it of all impurities, and leaving not even a taint of scrofula in the vital fluid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WONDER

Is becoming universal as to how such an immense sale could be created in Lowell for HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. But, my frie you could stand behind our counter a week and hear what those say who are using it, the reason would appear as clear as the noon-day sun. The real curative power of Hood's Sansaparilla demonstrates itself in every case where our directions are faith-fully regarded. We would that we might get before the people a fractional part of the confidence that is expressed to us every day in this medicine by those who have carefully noted (without prejudice) its effects upon the blood and through that upon the whole sysbody to perform the duties nature requires of them. Try a bottle and satisfy yourself.

Cold Hands and Feet.

LOWELL, Feb. 3, 1879.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & Co.: Gentlemen—
About one year ago my daughter commenced taking your Sarsaparilla. At that time she had very little appetite; could take no long walks, and her face was badly broken out with ahumor. She was low-spirited; troubled with cold hands and feet; her blood seemed to be poor, and she was in a condition which caused us great anxiety. After taking one bottle of your Sarsaparilla she began to improve; and she now has a good appetite and can take much longer walks. Her humor is nothing compared with what it was one year ago. She is in better spirits, is not troubled with cold hands and feet as previously. And I attribute this improvement in her condition largely to your Sarsaparilla. She has taken six bottles, and intends to continue its use. I was inclined to oppose the trial of it at first. I now have great faith in it as a blood purifier. Very truly yours.

No. 264 Broadway, Lowell, Mass. Cold Hands and Feet.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1; or six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Ladies of Michigan

REMEMBER 4 FACTS:

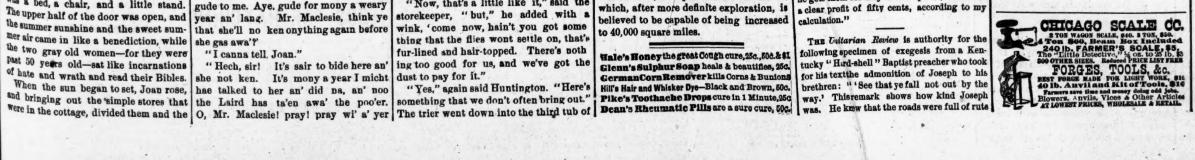
1st—It is positively proven that Zoa-Phora ("Woman's Friend") is the best known remedy for all complaints peculiar to Women, young

2d-"Procrastination is a thief." Any Lady needing such a remedy and postponing the use of Zoa-Phora, makes a serious mistake.

3d-Sold by Every Druggist in Michigan.

4th—Every Woman, sickly or healthy, should read "Advice to Mothers concerning Diseases of Women and Children." Free to any Lady reader of this paper. Postage in sealed envelope, 10 cents. Address.

ZOA-PHORA CO., Kalamazoo, Mich



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruption Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Infantile Humors cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.
CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Hamors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Solid everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; Resolvent, \$1; Soap, 25c. Prepared by the Portus Drug and Chemical Co, Boston, Mass.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTTCHA, 30c.; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the Portus DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO, BOSTON, MASS.

MORTGAGE SALE,—Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed on the twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by Isabella Dixon, of the township of Dearborn, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County on the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1869, in liberation of the control of Mortgages, on page 494; by virtue of which said default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable, at the date of this notice, upon said mortgage and metascompaning the same, for principal and interest the sum of two hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty cents (\$262 20), and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recoverthat debt or any part thereof secured by said martgag now therefore, notice is hereby given thany retue of the power of sale contained in \$1.2 \text{ } r \text{ gage, and of the statutes of the State of Michigan, in such cases made and provided, then derisgaed will sell at public anction to the highest badder on Monday, the fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1886, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, at the easterly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, in said Wayne County, (which is the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County), the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the said indebtedness, interest thereon and the costs and expenses of such sale allowed by law; said premises being described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the said indebtedness, interest thereon and the costs and expenses of such sale village of Dearbornville, Wayne County and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and

HERBERT M. SNOW, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Attorney for Mortgagee.

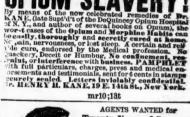
COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Edward P. Earl, deceased. We the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice, that we will meet at the office of Samuel Post, 32 Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1885, and on Saturday the 25th day of July, A. D. 1885, and on Saturday the 25th day of September, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock, A. M. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the 27th day of March, A. D. 1885, were allowed by said Court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance. and allowance.
Dated April 10th, 1885.
SAMUEL POST,
J. EDWARD WARREN,

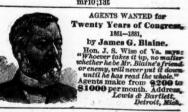
WELLS. RICHARDSON & CO'S BUTTER ories and Dairies BE-CAUSE it is the Strong-est, the Furest, the — IT WILL NOT —
Color the Buttermilk or Turn Rancid.

(Fit contains no Acid or Alkali...2)
It is not our old Color, but a new one so prepared in refined oil, that it cannot change.

-MAKESter BEWARE of imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they get rancid and spoil the putter. See that our trade mark, a dandelien blossons, is cut the box, and the signature of Wells, Bitchardson & Oo, is on the bottle and TAXE NO OTHER. If the dealer to the box where and how to get it without BUTTER extraoxpense.

Sold by druggists, grocers and merchan Four sizes, 15c. 25c. 50c. \$1.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlingto OPIUM SLAVERY!





Having bought before the rise in teas, and preferring to give the consumer the benefit of retailers' large profits, will send to any address on receipt of \$1.25, three pounds black, green or mixed teas, usually retailed at 80c to \$1.00 per pound. Sample pound 50c by mail. COLLINS & McCOLLOM, Tea Merchants, 4t 120 & 122 Front Street, New York.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away that anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine 117-20t

mr10;13t OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL—A full and complete history of the Poland China hog; sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAW. Newark Ohio

PATENTS! Thomas P. Simpson, Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for inventor squade fir-18t

40 HIDDENNAME Perfumed and Embosses
Cards, Pocket Calendar and New Samples
all 10c, 13 pks and Agent's Outfit, \$1. Clinton
Co., North Haven, Ct. difeowist

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents.
Terms and full outsit FREE. Address P. O.VICKERY, Augusta, Mc. mr24eow4t

60 CHROMO CARDS 10c., 12 Hidden Name cards 10c. GEO. I. REED & Co.; Nassau, N. Y. j6,1am7t

\$250 in MONTH. Agents wanted. 90 best see in the world. 1 sample free hadres JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

50 Perfumed hidden name &c cards, sample book & 51 scrap pictures 10c. Star Co., Northford, Cs ap7-4t

emain so.

of Bradford, Pa., sly sick of extreme sumatism, which Physicians being his last resort was d June 25th, 1884, is better than for ome respects is bet-five years. When any slight kidney edicine again and ermanent."

ast, 624,237

ons who were

(Continue es apart, a scant 15 inch furrow will take a nice job, and come out right every ne. Of course it depends upon how uniformly the marking is done, and other the plo wman has a steady hand to keep his furrow straight, and whether "boss" insists upon accurate work. The plowman who crosses the furrow two three times in a distance of 40 rods, will turn half the hills on top where the harrow will clog up with them, and make cloddy surface for seeding, and a very satisfactory bottom for a meadow. My 20 acres that I finished this morning, were wed with two horses in eight and onehalf days' work, were harrowed both ways with three horses in two hours and a half less than two days, and drilled in one and three-fourths days. The team gets to work at seven, we allow two hours from the time the team leaves the field at noon

until they reach it again after dinner. The The team reach; the barn again at 6 o'clock, and the orders are, if the team seems oing around a 20 acre field will plow it a iny sooner than if cut up in lands; and creases the breadth plowed. The shiftless go and come, zig-zag plowman never averages up a good day's work. If he slows in lands he turns around two or nal is nearly grown. hree times in the middle of his land to finish up, and loses time in running along where there is no furrow, to turn time across. My harrow is made in two sections of 2x21 inch stuff, five pieces in a section, each having six half inch steel teeth. It covers a space ten feet wide, and cuts every two inches. The teeth are set slanting back, not quite so much as the Thomas smoothing harrow, so that it has a tendency to settle and compress the ground as it passes over it. The day of the old fashioned hinge harrows, that Deterinary Department cut but five feet, is passed away with the stumps and grubs which they were made to encounter. Yet many farmers still use them to their disadvantage. Harrows should be used for nothing except to pulverize and level the surface. We have cultivators and spring tooth harrows for subduing the soil. A half inch steel tooth is strong enough, and is better than the old three-fourths or seveneighths inch ones our fathers used, they nter the ground freer, and accomplish all that is required. We can just as well spread the weight over more surface and mplish more in a day with the same outlay of power. The farmer who uses a harrow ten days in a season, can afford

Hills or Drills?

to throw away the old five-foot harrow,

and buy a new one that will do as much

again labor in the time.

Concerning these rival methods of potato culture, a correspondent of the Ameri

"Each of the two principal methods in hills often grow excellent crops: those who follow the drill system exclusively do the same. Under certain unfavorable circumstances neither course insures a large yield. Neither party can claim a marked ject in asking the name and address, is or a uniform superiority over the other. | that we may identify the writer as a sub-

Having tried bot h ways it seems to me that the character and condition of the name is never published when so directed. land to be planted, and the style of cultiwation which is to be given, should be al. our patrons as well as to ourselves. To lowed to largely determine which method of planting should be adopted. On some fields and with a certain method of cultivation I most decidedly prefer planting in hills. Under diverse conditions I believe the tongue when the bit is in the mouth that drill planting will give as large, and hence the animal throws the tongue over and that it may sometimes return a considerably larger, yield. Where the conditions have been equally favorable, I have found very little difference in the crops secured by these methods. Theory seems to give the preference to planting in drills. In practice the advantages of one course over the other do not seem to be very clearly indicated

If potatoes are grown on wet land which is not at all desirable, though it sometimes seems to be the best plan which can be adopted, the planting should certainly be in hills. The hills should be made large and high in order to keep both the plants and their roots out of the water as much as possible, and allow the sun to skine upon all sides of the mounds and dry them rapidly after heavy rains. Or, if the field is in such form as to admit of cultivation both ways, I am strongly in favor of planting in hills. By this means much less hand hoeing will be the leather with a hot iron; lay the bit on required, while the cultivation by means of the horse implements will be much more

"If the land is light and dry, and lies only one way, planting in drills will be likely to return as large a crop as planting in hills. It may, in certain seasons, give a somewhat increased yield. The hoeing will be a little slower, I think, with drills, and the digging will take a little more time and labor than would be needed if the planting were done in hills."

The most successful farmers feed their stock on a variety of food. Experience has proved that a herd of cattle fed or but one kind of fodder, though it may be the best that grows, will not keep as healthy or do as well as a herd fed on several kinds. While the principal food may be composed of that fodder which can be grown on the farm to the best ad vantage, a change to some other fodder not so easily grown is very often desira-

Among the fodder crops that can be easily grown on most farms, may be discharge is influenced by disease of the named oats. While this fodder may not kidneys or bladder, the trouble is not be quite as good for milch cows as barley leucorrhoea, or whites, as that is the result fodder, it makes a change that is agree. of acute inflammation of the mucous able as well as beneficial to the cows, pro- membrane of the vagina and surrounding viding the crop is properly grown and cured. The great mistake that many ary cases in the mare is simple and ef-

can be easily cured so that the hay wil sought for by both horses and cattle; but rain water, one pint; mix and use as diif only two bushels be sown to the acre, the straw will be so coarse that it will be difficult if not impossible to properly dry it so it will not be smoky when fed out; when in this condition it is not a desirable food for any animal.

Farmers who have tried to grow oat fodder in this way have become discouraged, and abandoned it as a fodder crop; but those farmers who have sown seed enough to make the straw fine, cut it at a gentian root, pulv., three ounces. Min the proper time, and cured it well, have and divide into twelve powders. Give found it a valuable fodder crop. On good one three times a day in the feed or on land a very large crop can be grown, much more than barley or rye, and quite as much as Hungarian. The only drawback to the oat crop is its liability to rust; occasionally we have a season like last year when the rust will strike it before it i fully grown; but it is not much more liapermitted to stand until the grain is fully permitted to stand until the grain is fully matured. When it is found that it is beginning to rust it is best to cut it, although it is but just commencing to blossom, but when there is no appearance of rust it sloughed from her teats and nose. D. W. when there is no appearance of rust it should be permitted to stand until the ker-

To those who understand just how to grow it, and how to cure it, the oat croy is one that will give as good returns as al ly on this for a fodder crop, but to let it barley and Hungarian are all good and

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa. author of "The Horse and is, Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the coumns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farmer. No question will be answered by madi unless accompanied by a fee of one dolar. In order that correct info mation may be given consult wrown interest by making careful examinations of your animals; note every symptom, no matter how trifting it may appear to be; examine the nostrils, lining membrane of he eyelids, note their appearance, the respiration, temperature of the body and legs, condition of the howels, kidneys, &c., cough, discharge from the nose, eyes or mouth; or any other symptom you may observe. In cases of lamsness, note the manner in which the animal picks up the fool, cdries the leg forward, or backword, swealing sensitive to the touch or otherwise, soft or hard. These symptoms, when properly given, assis's us to locate the disease, seat of lameness in obscure cases, with some degree of certainty. The symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Lolling the Tongue.

Jackson, Mich., April 22, 1885. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-I had no wrong intention Beach of the two principal methods in use has its strong advocates. By some hill culture is considered by far the best plan to be pursued. Others say that this plan is only suitable for the garden, and that for field culture the planting should always be in drills. Now both of these parties cannot be correct, yet when the doctors disagree' who shall make the decision? The farmers who plant wholly in hills often grow excellent aroust those who

> Answer.-There has been no wrong done, but simply causing delay. Our ob. scriber and entitled to the privilege. The though it is always more satisfactory t your question we would say lolling of the tongue is usually confined to narrow jaw ed horses, where the space between the molar teeth is too narrow to accomodate the bit, which hanging pendulous is thrown out of the mouth on either side. In some cases it is due to local causes, as wounding of the tongue by sharp edges of the lower molar teeth cutting it; or it may be due to ulceration of the tongue from any cause; sometimes from loss of power in the muscles of the tongue. In the first case a cure is seldom effected. If it arises from ulceration of the tongue, the application of one part tincture of myrrh to two parts water, mixed together and used twice a day, is all that is necessary unless the animal has become confirmed in the habit. In the absence of any apparent cause, take an ordinary bar bit. drill a hole on either side about three quarters of an inch from the centre of the bit, from the upper surface, then take a piece of sole leather, four inches long and four inches wide, sprinkle the leather over on both sides with resin, then burn it into the leather when cold so that two inches is on either side, drlll holes through it corresponding to those in the bit then se cure it in place with two rivets. This. when in the mouth, keeps the tongue down, preventing it from getting over the bit. The roughening of the upper part of the bit with a cold chisel in some cases has the desired effect; but in confirmed cases it would be of little or no use.

Possibly Leucorrhœa in a Mare eterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

Will you please tell me through the FARMER what ails my eight year old mare? One year ago she could not urinate and I gave her two or three doses of extract of buchu, which set her all right again. Ever since that time she has had a discharge; sometimes it has a yellow cast, then again it will be of a lighter color; some days cannot see anything of it, discharges the most after standing, when I starther off. She is in good order, good appetite, looks well, works hard. good appetite, looks well, works hard. Has she got the whites, and what shall I

Answer .- Your description of the symptoms are not very satisfactory. If the

make in raising oat fodder is not sowing fective. Treatment: Wash the parts well seed enough; four bushels to the acre is with castile soap and water, using a piece not too much. The straw is then fine and of sponge for the purpose; inject with a be perfectly sweet, and will be eagerly a day: Nitrate of silver, four grains; rected. If the discharge becomes thin and bloody, discontinue it, and use in mix and add glycerine four ounces. the injections when the discharge ceases Give internally sulphate of iron, pulv. one ounce; jamaica ginger root pulv., one

Probably Milk Fever in a Cow.

BYBON, April 27, 1885. eterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Will you please through the FARMER tell what ails our red three year old cow She calved April 23d, and required some assistance in calving. On the 25th she was

Answer .- Sloughing of the cuticle is not symptom peculiar to any particular disease, but may arise from local or constitutional disturbance or from local injuries The trouble with your cow may or may not be milk fever, and your letter does not assist us in determing.

COMMERCIAL

Flour.—Receipts for the past week, 4,556 bbls against 5,707 the previous week, and 2,923 bbls. for corresponding week last year. Shipments, 3,779 The market is quiet and steady at a sligh advance. There is a better inquiry from shipper wing to the opening of navigation, and trade is of erday were as follows:

Wheat .- The market opened weak under th declined, closing prices being 2@2%c below those white, \$1 02; No. 2 red \$1 011/4. In futures No. 1 white for May sold at \$1 01%; and June at \$1 02%. No. 2 red for June delivery sold at \$1 01 and July at \$1 031/2.

close. There were sales at the opening of 2 cars No. 2 corn at 53c, and later 10 cars sold at 52%c car at 521/c and 5 cars at 521/c. Oats.-Dull and neglected. For cash white oat

41c was asked at the opening, and later there were sellers at 4016c; for No. cash 39c was bid and later Barley.-In fair d. mand. Choice State samples yould command \$1 40@1 50 per cental, and fair to ood at \$1 25@1 30. Fancy samples would sell at \$1 60@1 85.

Rye.—No. 2 is quoted at 63@65c per bu., and is firm. Very little moving. Feed.—Bran, \$15 25@15 75 per ton. Middlings are steady at \$16@17 for coarse, and \$18@19 for

Corn-meal.-Quiet at \$18@19 for coarse ar Butter-Market very quiet. Fine creamery has sold at 23@25c; dairy at 15@16c. Choice lots of

State is quoted at 12@13c per lb.; some special

makes bring 1/4c above these figures. Skims, 8@90 Eggs.-Quoted at 11%@12c per doz. for fresh,

Honey .- Market dull at 12@18c per lb., the atter price for fine white comb. Strained, 8@10c.

Beeswax.—Steady. Quoted at 25@30c. med.—Quoted at \$4 70@4 75 for prime d \$4 60 for No. 2. Season about over.

Cranberries.—Market dull at \$4@4 25 per box Dried Fruit.-Sun-dried apples, 3@31/6c per b.; evaporated 6@7c; pears 10c; peaches 12c. In niries light but supply good.

Grain Bags .- American A, \$18 50; Stark A \$22 50; Mt. Vernon, \$19 50. Hay.-Baled hay firm and in good demand at \$17 @18 for car-loads of timothy on track; warehous lots \$19@20: straw commands \$8 50@9 00 on track Beans .- Sellers are asking \$1 28@1 30 for car lots of fine picked stock. Unpicked are selling as 75c@\$1 05 per bu, small lots of picked sell at \$1 8

Potatoes.-Market lower. Early Rose track are quoted at 85@88c per bu. In small lots Onions.-Quotations are \$1 15@1 25 per bu., o

\$3 25@3 50 per bbl. Market steady. Hops .- Nothing doing, and prices ominal. Held at 16@22c in store.

Peas.—Very quiet; Wisconsin blue peas are offered at \$1 10@1 25 and Canada field at 90c@\$1

Timothy Seed.—Selling at \$1 75@1 80 per bu At Chicago quotations are \$1 47@1 50 per Provisions .- Markets rules casier, and barrel d pork is a shade lower. Chicago has declined and this has weakened holders here. Quotation

13	less, new	12	20 0	12	50
	less, new	12	50 @	12	75
10	lear do	14	00 0	14	25
			7340		7
II	ard in kegs, per D		7%0		7
			9%0		10
8	houlders, per D		6%0		7
10	Thoice bacon, per Ib		9 0		9
L	extra Mess beef, per bbl	11	00 0	11	25
			540		5
11	oried beef, per D		0		123
1	HayThe following is a reco	rd o	of the	sale	es s

ichigan Avenue scales for the past week: Monday—15 loads: Five at \$20; three at \$21; two at \$19 50, \$19 and \$18; one at \$20 50.

Tuesday—19 loads: Eight at \$18; five at \$20; four at \$19; two at \$22 and \$17.

Wednesday—12 loads: Four at \$22; three at Wednesday—12 loads: Four at \$22; three at \$21 and \$20; two at \$18.
Thursday—11 loads: Three at \$22; two at \$21.50 and \$18; one at \$21, \$20, \$19 and \$18 50.
Friday—11 loads: Eight at \$20; two at \$18; one at \$21, \$20 80, \$19 80 and \$18 50.
Saturday—17 loads: Six at \$20; three at \$19; two at \$22 and \$17; one at \$21, \$19 50, \$18 and \$17 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, May 2, 1885.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Ho
lbion	. 25		-
attle Creek	. 8	27	
righton		116	
helses	. 52	****	,
olon	. 00	68	
., G. & M. R.	. 84	308	
rand Blanc	. 8	60	
rand Ledge		11	
[arshallxford.		/ 22	
armaortland	. 22		1
ortland	- 18 /	36	
lymouth	. 5	36	
ochester	. 22		
aline		106	
tanton	. 8	166	
homas	. 46		
mon City	. 16	34	
illiamston	. 16	16	-
ixom	21		
psilanti	. 18	157	
	_		
Total .	443	1.108	-

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbers pers did not deal to any extent, as the local trad pers did not deal to any extent, as the local trade on anything but the heavier class of cattle could outbid them. They confined their purchases principally to stockers and feeders for which they paid fully higher rates than those of last week. By ten o'clock the yards were cleared and prices

heifers av 854 lbs at \$4.40, and a bull weighing 1,040 lbs at \$3.00. Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head of fair britchers' stock av 836 lbs at \$4. Cheeseman sold Burt Spencer 18 good butchers' steers av 1,130 lbs at \$4.75, and an ox weighing 1,540 lbs at \$4.25.

Judson sold John Robinson 20 good butchers' steers av 1,010 lbs at \$4.50.

White sold Caplis 10 good butchers' steers av 1,005 lbs at \$4.50. and 3 thin heifers av 750 lbs at \$3.50 lbs \$2.50.

wate soid Capils to good butchers' steers av 1,005 lbs at \$4.0, and 3 thin heifers av 750 lbs at \$3.50 lbs \$3.85.

Caow-il soid Hayes a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 924 lbs at \$4.

Granger soid Loosemore a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 654 lbs at \$4, and 2 thin heifers av 715 lbs at \$3.25.

C Roe sold H Roe 8 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 866 lbs at \$4.25; 14 stockers to Sullivan av 790 lbs at \$4, and 8 good cows and heifers to John Robinson av 1,007 lbs at \$4.10.

Bresnahan sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 630 lbs at \$3.50, and 8 av 890 lbs at \$4.

Bently sold Wreford & Beck 23 good butchers' steers av 1,056 lbs at \$4.70, and 2 good cows av 1,020 lbs at \$4.

Beardelse sold Reid a mixed a lot of 13 head offair butchers' stock av 857 lbs at \$4.

Brocha sold Sullivan 5 feeders av 994 lbs at \$4.

C Roe sold Wreford & Beck 11 good butchers'

Fisher sold Sullivan 20 choice feeders av 1,288 lbs at \$4.70.

G D Spencer sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 17 head of good butchers' stock av 229 lbs at \$4.1246.

Nichols sold Wreford & Beck 16 good butchers' steers and heifers av 220 lbs at \$4.50.

Bartholemew sold Caplis 15 good butchers' steers av 1,041 lbs at \$4.75, a choice heifer weighing 1,040 lbs at \$3, and 2 fair ones av 880 lbs at \$4.15, and 7 feeders av 1,020 lbs at \$4.55.

Gleason sold Shields 3 feeders av 1,010 lbs at \$4.55, and 6 av 890 lbs at \$4.35.

Sly sold Hayes 8 good butchers' steers and heifers av 896 lbs at \$4.35.

Sly sold Hayes 8 good butchers' steers and heifers av 896 lbs at \$4.25.

Gleason sold Shields a 16 seders av 1,010 lbs at \$4.05, and 6 av 890 lbs at \$4.25.

Gleason sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 848 lbs at \$4.30, and 3 fair cows to Caplis av 896 lbs at \$4.30, and 3 fair cows to Caplis av 896 lbs at \$3.75.

Newton sold Flieschman 3 choice butchers' steers av 1,270 lbs at \$5.2 fair oven av 1,485' lbs at \$4.35, and a stocker weighing 970 lbs at \$4.

G D Spencer sold Salivan a choice heifer and a cow av 1,500 lbs at \$5.

C Roe sold John Robinson 2 good butchers' cows av 1,100 lbs at \$5.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,105, against 3,590 last week. The offerings were light and fined to shippers, who paid 25@30 cents per hundred advance over the prices of last week.

Adams sold Wreford & Beck 58 clipped, av 76 lbs at \$3 85. \$4.75. Beardslee sold Wreford & Beck 107, part lambs

%5 50. Merritt sold Wreford & Beck 31, part lambs, av 65 lbs at \$4 50. tzer sold Wreford & Beck 115 av 87 lbs at

The offerings of hogs numbered 308, against 378 last week. The hog market ruled active to the extent of the supply, and sales were made at an advance 10 cents over the rates ruling last

Monday, May 4, 1885 CATTLE.

The market opened up at these vards with a light supply of cattle. The local trade who were unable to get a supply at the Central Yards on Saturday, were on hand to compete for the receipts. The demand was sharp and the receipt

were closed out quickly at a shade higher price than those of Saturday. Smith sold Flieschman 5 stockers av 800 lbs Richmand sold Sullivan 19 stockers av 710 lbs at \$3.75. Hrown sold Sullivan 7 feeders av 1,080 lbs \$4 25, and 12 good butchers' steers to berhoff 970 lbs at \$4 80.

sold Baxter a good heifer weighing 920 Cauren sola baker a good heart weighing sole bis 1\$470. Estep sold Church 6 feeders av 850 lbs at \$425, and 10 choice heifers to Hersch av 877 lbs at \$5. Vanderhoof sold Sullivan 4 stockers av 525 lbs at \$550, and one weighing 610 lbs at \$410. Houghton sold Marshick 3 good butchers' steers av 1,333 lbs at \$485. Brist sold Genther 5 good butchers' steers av 1,050 lbs at \$480 and 3 to Stickel av 1,043 lbs at \$470. Richmond sold Kraft 2 choice butchers' steers av 1.390 lbs at \$5.

av 1,240 lbs at \$5. Brant sold Bickendorf 2 good butchers' steer Mosher sold Stucker 4 good butchers' steers av 1,047 lbs at \$4 50. Carlow sold Marx 2 fair butchers' heifers av Carlow sold Marx 2 fair butchers' heifers av 775 lbs at \$4. Braut sold John Robinson 25 fair butchers'

Chicage.

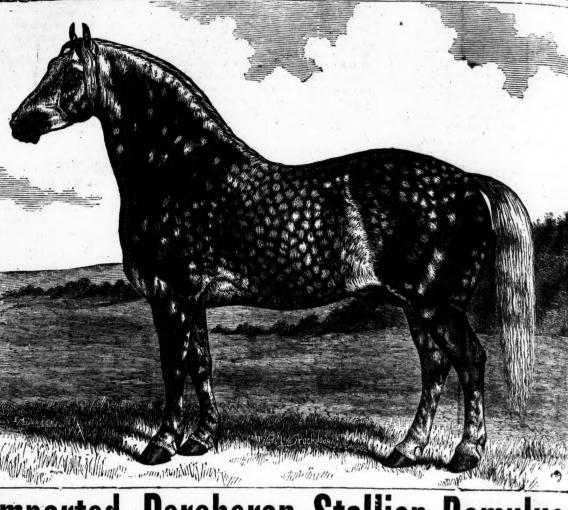
CATTLE.—Receipts 32,840 against 38,383 the prelous week. Shipments 15,832. The catlle market pened up on Monday with 6,500 head on sale. rices were firm and trading free at the closing rates of the previous week. The best steers on sale brought \$5.55, and ranged down to \$4.50\omega\$4.55 for rough thinnish lots. All kinds of butchers' stock sold strong. Inferior to fat cows went at \$2 50@4 25, and poor to good 900 to 1,100 lb steers at \$4 2:@4 75. The market was active on Tuesday and prices averaged 10@15 cents higher, and another 10, cents on Wednesday. Thursday's market was again in seller's favor, and buyers had to pay another 5 cents advance. There was a teady market on Friday, but it weakened a little on Saturday on everything but stockers, closing s

QUOTATIONS m Grades—Steeps in fair, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 ibs. 4 75 @5 00 irs. Steeps—Infection to 1,200 ibs. 4 75 @5 00

Hoss.—Receipts 120,518 against 100,340 hast week. Shipments 23,471. There were 19,500 hogs on sale Mouday. The market averaged stronoer, poor to prime light selling at \$4 400,470, with skips and calls at \$3 750,485. The receipts were light on Tuesday, and prices advanced 5 cents per hundred. The supply was increased considerably on Wednesday and prices fell back 10 cents, followed on Tuursday by another decline of 5 cents, and on Friday sellers had to shade prices again to the extent of 5 cents. Saturday's marNEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



Romulus and several other Stallions from this farm will stand this spring, beginning about May 1st, in Greenfield, of the Joy Road, about one-third of a mile east of the Four Mile House on the Grand River Road. Service, \$25 for the season payable at time of first service. For further information apply to the proprietors, HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Walkerville, Ont., Canada,

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ECCS FOR HATCHING. Pure bred Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans and Brown Leghorns; Rouen and Pe-kin Ducks \$2 for 13, \$3 for 26; Bronze Turkeys \$3 for 12, \$5 for 24; Toulonse Geese eggs 40 cts. each. Bronze turkeys and Light Brahmas a specialty. Send for circulars describing matings and breeding yards. Address mr24 8t LOUIS MEYER, Brighton, Mich.

MILFORD FANCIERS reed high-class Light Brahmas, White Cochins, angshans, Pymouth Rocks, Brown and White leghorns; also Pekin Ducks. Eggs for hatching 1 50 per sitting of 13. Order soon; satisfaction uaranteed. Address 1731- Milloro, Mich.

High-Class Poultry & Small Fruit Plants

th Rocks, White-faced Black Spanisl 1 Brown Leghorns. Eggs 31 per 13. LEWIS C. STAPLFS, West Sebewa, Ionia Co., Mich.

et showed a still farther decline of about 5 cent closing weak with poor to prime light selling at \$4 25@4 50; inferior mixed to chice heavy, \$4 20@4 50, with skips and culls at \$8 50@4 15.

Ruffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts 7,244, against 8,277 the pre rious week. The supply of cattle on Monday consisted of 85 car loads. The market opened with a fair demand from local butchers, and for ight to medium steers last week's prices were btained. For heavy steers the demand wa short and prices 10@15 cents lower. There was out little done on Tuesday. On Wedne-day to narket ruled stronger for shipping grades, and the decline of Monday was recovered. Of Michi gan cattle 22 steers av 992 lbs sold at \$4 40; 24 do av 1,062 lbs at \$4 80; 10 do av 1,161 lbs at \$5; 24 do av 978 lbs at \$4 55; 29 do av 1,124 lbs at \$4 871/2; 11 do av 1,007 lbs at \$4 25; 14 do av 1,265 lbs at \$5 25; 11 do av 998 lbs at \$4 50; 20 do av 1,146 lbs at \$4 90; 20 do 1,255 lbs at \$5 15; 21 mixed butchers stock av 1,004 lbs at \$4 10; 11 do av 1,006 lbs at \$4 20: 23 feeders av 986 lbs at \$4 25: 12 stockers av 758 lbs at \$4. following were the closing

| Rxtra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards | \$5 65 @5 90 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, wellformed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs | 5 20 @5 50 Good Beeves-Well-fattened steers weighing 1,900 to 1,350 lbs | 4 75 @5 15 Medium Grades-Steers infine flesh, weighing 1,905 to 1,350 lbs | 4 25 @4 85 Gxen-Coarse rough to extra | 3 25 @4 95 Good Butchers' Beeves-Light, fat steers weighing 90 to 1,000 lbs | 3 80 @4 15 Heifer-Fair to choice | 3 80 @4 15 Cows and Heifers-Good to choice | 3 50 @4 90 Mixed Butchers' Stock-Common steers, stags, old cows, light heifers, etc. | 2 75 @4 00 Stock bulls | 2 75 @4 00 Canadian feeders | 4 00 @4 40 Stock bulls | 3 00 @3 15 Butchers' do, fair to good | 3 50 @3 85 Veals-Fair to prime of 160 to 210 lbs average | 3 25 @4 50 Sheep-Receipts, 30,800, against 24 400 the pre-

SHEEF.—Receipts, 30,800, against 24 400 the previous week. The sheep market opened up on Monday with 75 car loads on sale. Trading was rather dull, but prices did not average any lower than those of the previous week. There was nothing doing on Tuesday there being no arrivals, On Wednesday there were 20 loads on sale, and with a fair demand prices ruled a shade stronger. nothing doing on Tuesday there being no arrivals. On Wednesday there were 20 loads on sale, and with a fair demand prices ruled a shade stronger for good quality of wooled and clipped sheep, but unchanged for common. At the close fair to good 70 to 80 lb sheep sold at \$42504 80; 80 to 90 lb, \$5 25; 90 to 100 lb, \$5 1505 25; 10 to 120 lb, \$5 20, \$52; 90 to 100 lb, \$5 20, \$52; 10 to 120 lb, \$5 20, \$50. Store sheep, \$3 5004; lambs, \$0 to 90 lb, \$4 2506 25. We note sales of 283 Michigan sheep av 94 lbs at \$5 10; 306 av 84 lbs at \$5; 195 av 83 lbs at \$4 90; 180 av 85 lbs at \$4 85; 111 av 85 lbs at \$4 56; 758 clipped sheep av 93 lbs at \$4 50; 130 do av 96 lbs at \$4 55; 237 do av 107 lbs at \$4 75; 229 lambs av 75 lbs at \$5 50; 72 do av 71 lbs at \$5 25. Hous.—Receipts, 28,769, against 37,870 the previous week. On Monday there were 30 loads of hogs on sale. The demand was fair at prices a shade lower than those of the previous week. The receipts were light on Tuesday and the market steady. There was no changed on Wednesday, the market closing with good, to choice Yorkers relling at \$4 8504 90; fair do, \$4 7504 80; medium grades fair ao choice, \$4 8504 90; good io extra heavy, \$4 6004 70; pigs common to choice, \$4 7504 90; skips and culls, \$3 7504 25.

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Yellow Dent, has been p'anted in April for five years; matures early; ears good size; price, \$1 25 per bushel shelled; bag. 25c. T. I. SUTTON, a14-tf Sutton, Lenawee Co, Mich.

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as perfect and steady motion as an engine aw the power fast or slow. The Feed Cutter is mad with an adjustable steel throat living, which give four new cutting edges without extra cost. It has the capacity to cut one ton per hour. The Grind er attached to our Power will grind from 10 to bushels per hour with two horses. For reference we direct you to John F. Hagerman, Romee; Hon A. B. Maynard, Romee; Eugene Smith, St. Clair Hon, H. H. Hatch, Bay City; Hon. Wm. L. Web ber, East Saginaw; G. N. Terrill, Lapeer; S. L. Hoxie, South Edmeston, N. Y.

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VOLUME XVI.

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to one strong argumen Champion Binder. As that the Champion is th and contains many exc vantages that are necessor successful,—such as the weighs every bundle and the relief-rake, which cle the cutter bar, the springs which keep the belts pro Champion guards, &c., say that the 1885 Cham only Light Binder with ments that went into season in every locality entire harvest. The C was the only Binder of low elevator, single drive in main-wheel, light fl running close to the knif tages of construction tha sally approved and freely every manufacturer com with a light weight exp containing some featur the Champion of 1884, a laws will allow; but machines were sold to for and none have been suffic may have been tried in s party of experts, but eve knows that such trials the thorough test given farmers throughout the l

The manufacturers Champion are not oblig make any radical chang their Light Binder. were 22,000 built and last season, and every fa who bought one, and dealer and expert who ated one, pronounce machine a grand suc Only such slight improven rave been made as exper in the field has shown valuable, and the Cham goes into the harvest of . not to be experimented but, as every agent and es and thousands of farmer solutely know, to do jus good work as the Cham Reapers and Mowers have for thirty years.

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According to the star ments published by the ma facturers themselves, t traft of the

Buckeye Binder is 745 W Dennett, 645 790 Mc Cormick. Excelsior. 650 Deering, 595 Champion,

350

There are no published stat ments regarding the draft other Binders, but they a require from 600 to 70 pounds of draft. In numer ous dynamometer tests dur ing last harvest the draft the Champion never exceede 450 pounds; in light grain on hard ground the scale registered 300 pounds right along, and in average cut ting it repeatedly showed draft of 350 pounds; or, i other words, the Light Cham

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